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Established 1887

Pub Bombs Fatal to 5 England

Are Injured;
A Suspected

LONDON, England, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The police mounted a wide hunt today for suspected bombers who killed five people in two pubs frequented by soldiers in this cathedral city south of London.

A police spokesman placed the blame for the explosions last night on five people, including two in the Women's Army Corps, and at least one civilian.

Two teen-age soldiers were also injured in the explosions.

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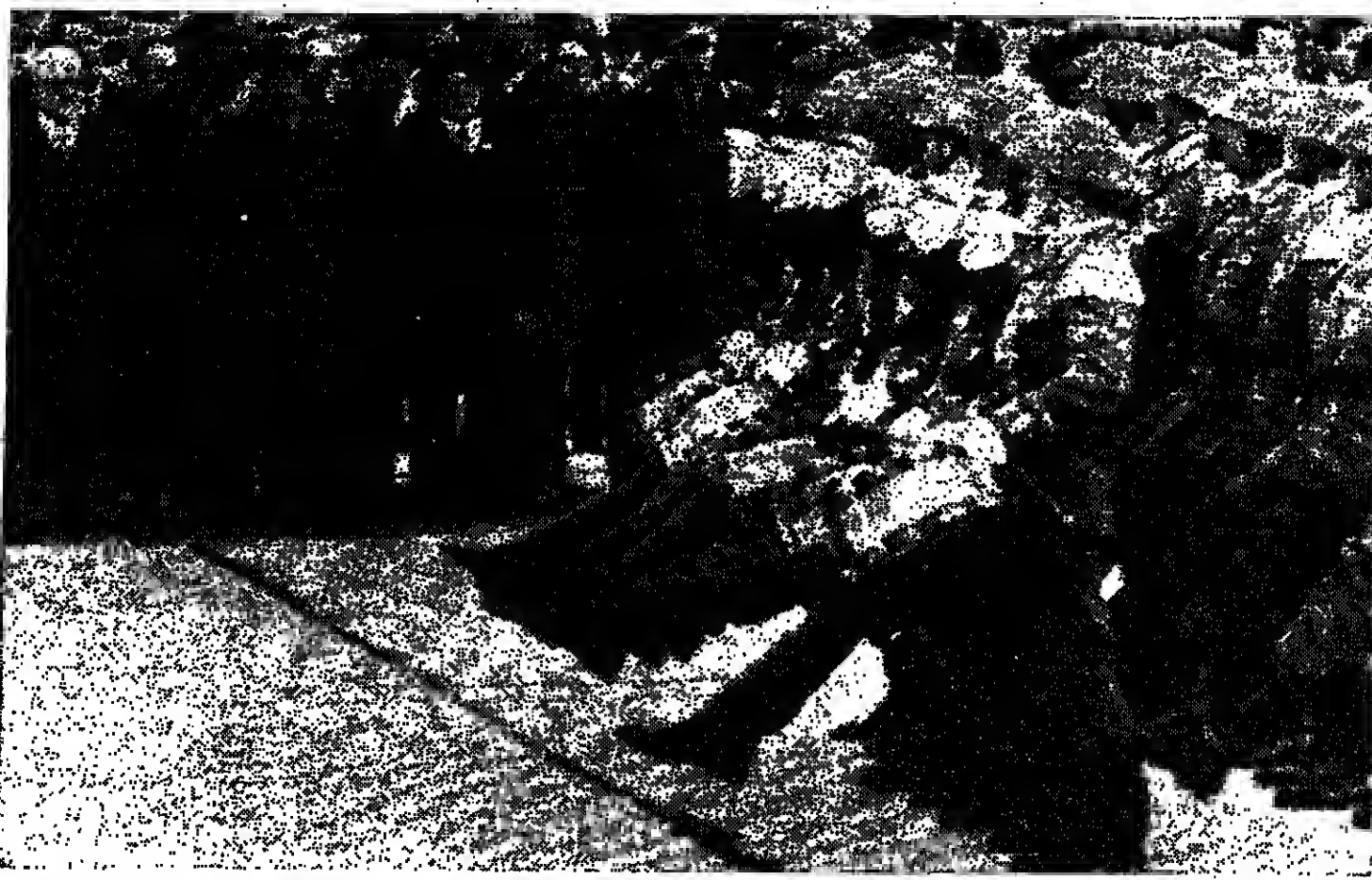
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HONOR GUARD—Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker salute as East German troops goose-step past in Berlin.

Mediterranean Pact Offered U.S.

Brezhnev for A-Ship Pullback

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev said tonight that the Soviet Union is "ready at any time" to negotiate with the United States on the withdrawal of nuclear-armed ships from the Mediterranean.

Mr. Brezhnev unveiled his proposal during an hour-long speech in East Berlin, where he is attending East Germany's 25th anniversary celebration.

Although he did not go into specifics, Mr. Brezhnev implied that the Soviet government is preparing detailed proposals about nuclear disarmament in the Mediterranean to put to the United States and its Western allies.

The immediate impression, however, was that the Soviet leader's offer is a propaganda ploy that will not draw any nibbles of interest from the West. This is especially so at a time when Washington and its NATO partners are deeply concerned about the prospects of future crises in the Mediterranean involving the Arab-Israeli conflict and the dispute between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus.

During recent years, the Russians have greatly expanded the size and power of their naval forces. That fact, coupled with the easy access that the Soviet fleet has to the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus, has convinced Western strategists that any reduction of naval forces in the area can work only to Moscow's advantage.

Conciliatory Talk
Mr. Brezhnev's newest move came in the course of a generally conciliatory talk about Communist desires for further disarmament. He said that the already agreed-upon first stage of the U.S.-Soviet agreement on strategic arms limitation was "not working badly" but that more far-reaching measures were required.

"There can be no security for the world in unrestricted arms races, and some Western leaders are starting to recognize this," he said.

Lisbon, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Portuguese government today headed a government appeal to spend Sunday working for the nation-to demonstrate, in the words of Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, that the country was not heading for anarchy.

Gen. Antonio de Spínola, in resigning last Monday as president, had warned of impending chaos.

Lisbon bustled with normal weekday activity today. Stores, factories, offices and public services stayed open. Students, store clerks and office workers also joined forces for a voluntary cleanup of political slogans and posters that have covered virtually every wall in town since the April military coup.

Bridge Renamed
Yesterday, the name of the late dictator, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was removed from Europe's longest suspension bridge. The graceful, 3,223-foot span over the Tagus River was renamed the 25th of April Bridge to com-

"To stop the arms race and then to proceed to restrict armaments—these are the main stages that must be reached in striving toward the goal of complete disarmament."

He then went on to cite the Mediterranean as a place to make a start and expressed his regime's willingness to talk about the elimination of nuclear-armed vessels from the area.

Intra-German Exchange

BONN, Oct. 6 (AP)—The chiefs of the rival German nations have started exchanging personal letters on intra-German issues, the West German government revealed Friday.

As part of a thaw in relations, East and West Germany are exchanging diplomatic representatives under a treaty of détente promoted by former Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and East German Communist party boss Erich Honecker started the exchange recently "on all problems whose solutions promise an improvement in the quality of intra-German relations," government spokesman Klaus Börling disclosed.

He said the Schmidt-Honecker correspondence does not deal with "sensational issues" but it would not be in the interest of the exchange to reveal details.

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Belgium Cutting Use of Oil

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The Belgian government will cut back on energy consumption this winter by enforcing a 20-degree (68 Fahrenheit) ceiling on the heating of public buildings, Economics Minister André Oliffe said in a newspaper interview published today.

In addition, a decree will make it obligatory for private citizens to have oil-fired central heating installations properly regulated. Mr. Oliffe told Le Soir.

"Technicians tell me this could cut consumption by 10 or 15 per cent," the minister said.

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2 U.S. Firms Heed Bid Ford's Appeal Blocks Grain Sale to Russians

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—President Ford won agreement yesterday from two major international grain companies to cancel the sale of more than \$500 million worth of corn and wheat to the Soviet Union in a bid to help keep down U.S. food prices.

The White House also announced last night that all U.S. grain exporters were being invited to a meeting in Washington tomorrow to help formulate a system of voluntary cooperation and reporting that will assure reasonable supplies to both domestic and foreign users.

"It is anticipated that this voluntary cooperative effort will enable the U.S. to avoid the imposition of general export controls," the statement said.

The announcement was made after 24 hours of hectic administration activity to try to cancel the sale of 3.4 million tons of grain to the Russians. Officials feared the transaction would cause U.S. economic damage.

Contracts for the 3.4 million tons of grain were signed last week by the Continental Grain Co. of New York City, and Cook Industries, Inc., of Memphis, and were reported to the Agriculture Department on Thursday, sources said.

Some Comparisons
Compared with the Soviet Union's purchases in 1972 and last year of 15 million and seven million tons of grain, respectively, the contracts signed last week were small. They called for the delivery of 2.4 million tons of corn and one million tons of wheat.

However, this year the United States has much less grain to offer its customers abroad because of the damage caused to the corn crop by bad weather. The wheat crop is the largest in history, with a huge surplus.

It was unclear whether the companies would suffer financial losses as a result of the cancellation, or whether voiding the deal would have adverse political effects on Soviet-American relations.

The Ford administration had decided to impose some kind of government supervision over the sale of basic foodstuffs to U.S. customers abroad because of the weather-inflicted damage to this year's corn crop.

After an emergency meeting at the White House, attended by President Ford, Treasury Secretary William Simon and executives of the two U.S. grain companies, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts praised the "patriotism" of the companies for agreeing to cooperate fully with the President.

Mr. Butts said that a reason for the extraordinary intervention by the government into the largely unregulated grain trade was "to protect our free market to the extent that we can."

Some officials said privately yesterday that the government had been caught by surprise by the Soviet purchase. Mr. Butts met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin as recently as Tuesday to explain the need for "orderly" grain purchases this year, at least until the size of the U.S. corn crop could be determined.

"Obviously, we wish they hadn't done it," Mr. Butts said. "We wish we had some indication"

ahead of time of the magnitude of the purchases they had in mind."

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., whose Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee held hearings on the 1972 U.S.-Soviet grain deal, announced that government and company officials would be summoned to testify before the subcommittee tomorrow. Sen. Jackson labeled the transaction "another grain robbery," and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts announcing the U.S. decision not to ship grain to the Soviet Union.

Pact With Moscow at Stake

Congress-Kissinger Accord On Soviet Jews Jeopardized

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Negotiations for a compromise that could allow at least 60,000 Soviet Jews and others to emigrate yearly in return for U.S. trade concessions have run into serious, last-minute problems that may block the agreement.

Highly reliable administration and Senate informants said the prospective compromise appears to have broken down after a decision by the White House last week to put aside a prior understanding to give written assurances to Congress that it believed the 60,000 figure, and other details, would be carried out by the Russians.

This surprising development has led to charges and countercharges by the chief Senate negotiators of the compromise and the administration about who was at fault for the apparent breakdown.

That the latest developments, a compromise accord seemed almost complete.

The chief negotiators, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for the administration and Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., for Congress were working on the legislative language to implement the trade benefits for the Jews, and to set up a system for monitoring the expected emigration.

Now there is gloom in Washington over prospects for the deal, although the negotiators hope to meet again tomorrow.

Moreover, the fate of the omnibus trade-reform bill seems in doubt. The measure has been held up in committee pending resolution of the compromise.

The apparent breakdown also may have a profound effect on the American Jewish community, whose leaders had believed that a deal was imminent and who had sent letters to Soviet Jews assuring them of this.

The Soviet Union, throughout the discussions in Washington of the last several months, was a silent but significant participant. Moscow never made any public commitment, but gave assurances to Mr. Kissinger that in return for the trade benefits—nondiscriminatory tariffs, known as most-favored-nation treatment, and continuation of government-backed Export-Import Bank credits—it would end harassment of would-be emigrants.

According to a State Department official familiar with Mr. Kissinger's views, the Russians did not commit themselves to allowing a specific number of Jews

and others to emigrate yearly. It was this issue which seemed the focus of the accusations being leveled back and forth in Washington.

Last spring, in an effort to resolve the standoff created by the amendment offered by Sen. Jackson linking the trade benefits to free emigration, compromise negotiations began.

According to highly reliable informants, the senators first told Mr. Kissinger that they would accept a deal only if 100,000 emigrants could leave yearly and specific acts of harassment were ended. After meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva in late April, Mr. Kissinger reported that he thought 45,000 was a more realistic figure.

The senators countered with 75,000 but eventually said they would settle for 60,000. The Senate informants say that the administration accepted language that would make this a commitment, but the State Department has insisted that Mr. Kissinger accepted the figure only as a goal to aim for, not a commitment.

In any event, by mid-August, when President Ford took office, Mr. Kissinger had agreed on the text of three letters. Mr. Ford personally approved them in a meeting with the negotiators in August.

The first letter, from Mr. Ford to Sen. Jackson, said that the United States had been assured on the basis of discussions with Soviet representatives that improved criteria would be followed for emigration. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Portuguese Work on Sunday To Disprove Anarchy Charge

LISBON, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Millions of Portuguese today headed a government appeal to spend Sunday working for the nation-to demonstrate, in the words of Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, that the country was not heading for anarchy.

Gen. Antonio de Spínola, in resigning last Monday as president, had warned of impending chaos.

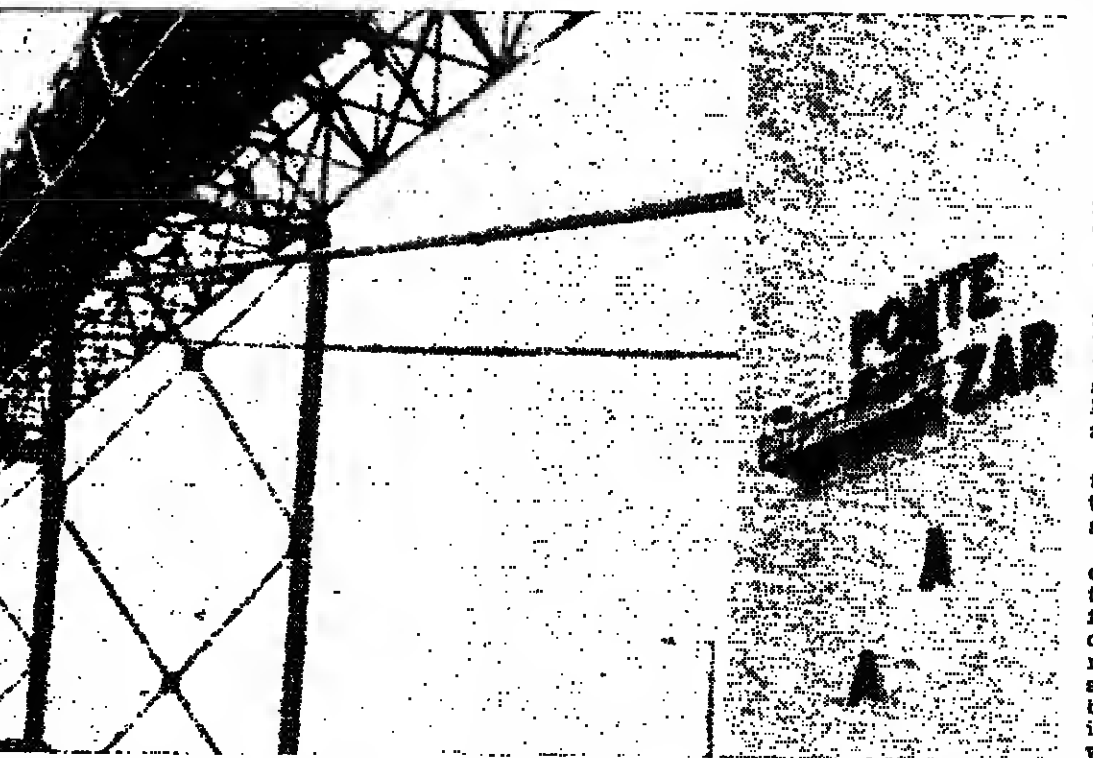
Lisbon bustled with normal weekday activity today. Stores, factories, offices and public services stayed open. Students, store clerks and office workers also joined forces for a voluntary cleanup of political slogans and posters that have covered virtually every wall in town since the April military coup.

Bridge Renamed
Yesterday, the name of the late dictator, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, was removed from Europe's longest suspension bridge. The graceful, 3,223-foot span over the Tagus River was renamed the 25th of April Bridge to com-

memorate the coup that swept away a regime that Salazar had dominated for some 40 years.

And at a late night rally the Communist party leader, Alvaro Cunhal, a minister without portfolio, accused Gen. Spínola of trying to reverse democratization and decommunization and of trying to set up a personal military dictatorship.

Mr. Cunhal, whose party has grown since last week's crisis in which conservative forces were thwarted in an alleged coup plot, did pay tribute to Gen. Spínola's opposition to the previous dictatorship.



NAME CHANGE—Workers remove name of Antonio de Salazar from bridge over Tagus River at Lisbon. The former dictator's name was replaced by the date April 25, in honor of the coup last spring in which dictatorship was overthrown.

Sanitarian Talks Ending on Cyprus

ST. AUGUSTINE, Oct. 6 (UPI)—President Gerald R. Ford's talks with the Cyprus leader, Vice-President Spiro Agnew, will end this morning to resume humanitarian issues, an aide said today.

The talks were suspended last night because Mr. Agnew's position as a negotiator was being questioned. Since then the President, Archbishop Makarios, and other Greek politicians have pledged for him.

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Reports by U.S. Officials

Russian Pilots, in MiG-23s, Said to Attack Kurds for Iraq

By Michael Geiler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—There are strong indications that Russian pilots are flying Soviet-built jet fighter-bombers from bases in Iraq against Kurdish rebel forces in Iraq, according to U.S. civilian and military officials.

Information of this sort normally is gathered by electronic listening devices which monitor and record radio transmissions made by the pilots.

There also have been field re-

ports by Kurdish officers fighting in the mountainous border areas between Iraq and Iran that Soviet planes and pilots were taking part in attacks, and officials here say they believe the reports are correct.

Among the aircraft the Russians are said to be piloting is the MiG-23, one of the most advanced jets in the Soviet arsenal.

Not Qualified

The MiG-23, which the Russians have supplied to few countries, showed up in Iraq several weeks ago. About a dozen are said to be in Iraq, and the Iraqis do not have any pilots qualified to fly them, U.S. sources say.

The Russians have sent 40 to 45 MiG-23s to an Iraqi neighbor, Syria, which has about 50 pilots able to fly the planes. The buildup of these two air forces with advanced Russian equipment is causing concern both in the Pentagon and in Israel.

For several years, the Iraqi Air Force has been equipped with more than 200 older Soviet MiGs, Sukhois and other aircraft, flown by Iraqi pilots.

U.S. observers believe the appearance of the MiG-23s and the use of Russian pilots to fly them against Kurdish positions probably has more political than military significance at this point.

Experience Sought

Observers here view the Soviet role as a threefold effort: to gain experience with little risk of being shot down by the ill-equipped Kurdish forces; to signal support for Iraq's commitment to getting occupied land back from Israel; and to solidify Soviet influence in Iraq, which produces about \$9 billion worth of oil annually, has reserves which, once developed, could be substantial and has the funds to pay for Russian arms.

U.S. officials say there is little doubt that the Kurds are getting some supplies from neighboring Iraq. The equipment, however, is mostly ammunition and guns, not advanced anti-aircraft missiles which might be effective against the MiGs and which Iraq is buying from the United States.

Iraq, which has about four million Kurds, has been skirmishing with Iraqi forces for years.

Bahrain Shift Seen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT).—The Navy will be permitted to retain its port facilities on the Persian Gulf island of Bahrain as a result of a shift in Bahrain policy, Pentagon sources say.

A year ago, during the Arab-Israeli war, Bahrain, in a gesture of solidarity with the Arab cause, notified the United States that it would have to withdraw within a year the small naval force it had stationed there.

Steadily increasing Soviet sea and air activity in and around the Persian Gulf, resulting Arab concern over the oil-producing area's security, and some discreet U.S. and Iranian prodding, apparently made Bahrain change its mind.

Economic Strains Erode Egypt's Euphoria

(Continued from Page 1) political police and censorship and greatly modifying the politics of fear practiced by his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser. However, the open discussion has revealed previously hidden economic facts.

"The systematic espionage the government carried out against its own citizens is gone," the owner of a large factory said when a foreigner noted that Egyptians seem more open to discussions with outsiders now. "I don't feel that I will wind up in jail for saying the economy is a mess."

Previously banned Beirut magazines and newspapers are now freely on sale on Cairo street corners. Egypt's newspapers, although staffed at the top by Sadat loyalists, do investigative reporting on inefficiency and corruption in the bureaucracy.

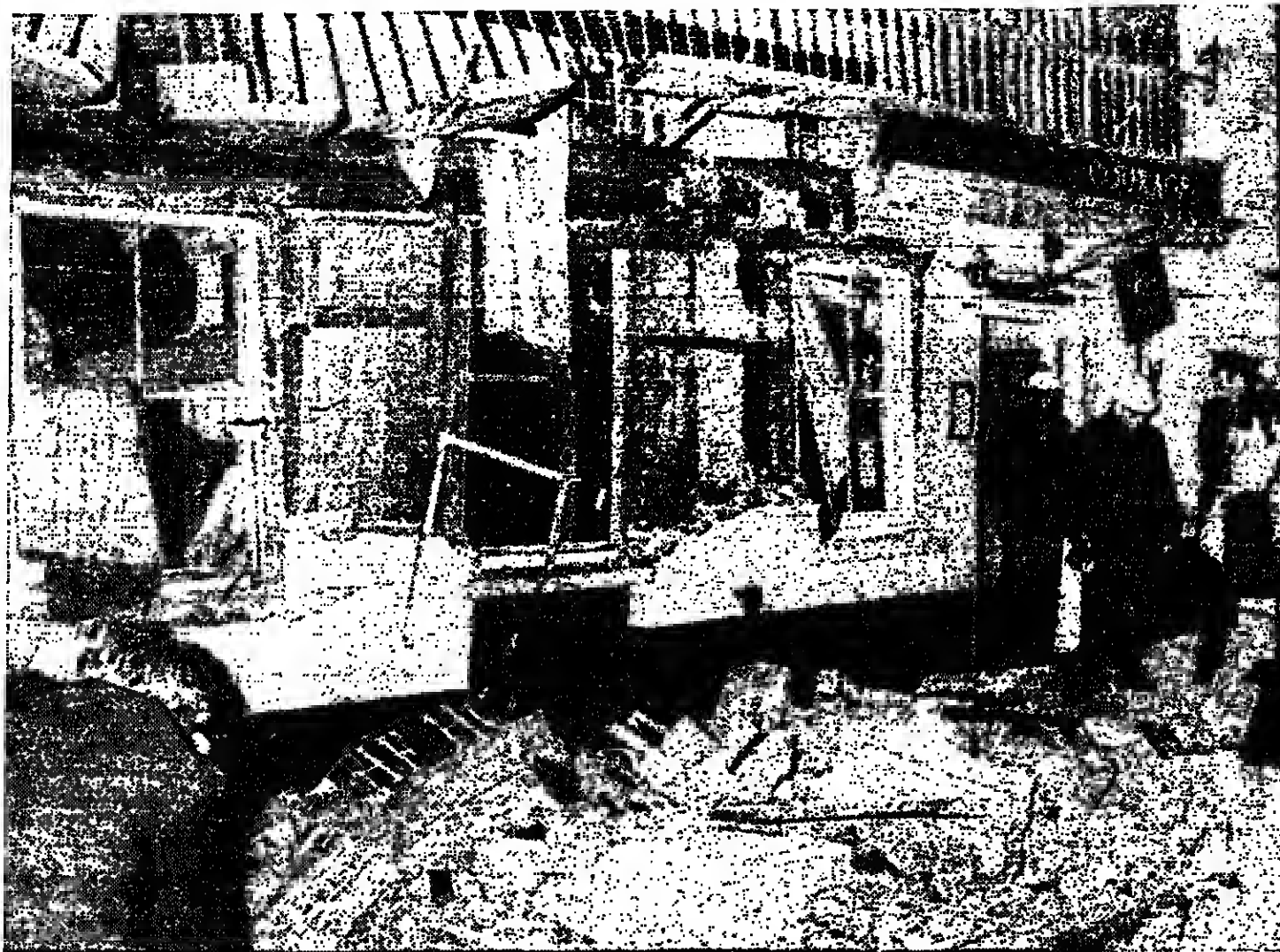
"Al Asfour" (The Bird), an Egyptian-made film that presents a scathing indictment of the reasons for the 1957 defeat and which was originally banned here, is now showing to full houses in Cairo.

"Showing the Israelis and other Arabs that we would and could fight for our land has made it unnecessary for Egyptians to posture, to be overly defensive and extreme in our rhetoric," an Egyptian filmmaker said. "Sadat is enabling us to be ourselves again."

"The mood here is still strong," the filmmaker said. "The Iranian government spokesman has denied reports that his country has launched an offensive in Oman to help the Arabian Sultanate quell Marxist rebels."

The spokesman said Friday that a report from the Iranian news agency that the Iranian forces were fighting the rebels in the southwestern province of Dhofar was "baseless and totally untrue." He said Iran had taken no action in Oman.

Oktoberfest Is Over
MUNICH, Oct. 6 (UPI).—A peaceful Oktoberfest ended today with authorities reporting smaller business than usual at the world's biggest beer bust and fun festival. For the first time in decades, no merry-maker was reported killed.



BOMB SITE—The Horse and Groom pub at Guildford after terrorist bomb destroyed it on Saturday night.

British Elections Worsen Split in Ulster

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Northern Ireland is taking part in the British elections roughly in the same sense that an apartment dweller who has to get to work in the morning takes part in an all-night party going on overhead.

The habit of disaster in this war-torn province numbs the effect somewhat, but there is uncommonly wide agreement here that for Ulster the elections are both irrelevant and damaging.

Bloodless End Appears Near To the Santo Domingo Siege

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 6 (UPI).—A bloodless finale appeared near today in the 10-day standoff between the Dominican government and six pro-Castro guerrillas holding seven hostages, including a woman official of the American Embassy, in the Venezuelan Consulate.

The government has broken its silence only once during the ordeal—when the national police chief said Friday night that only unconditional surrender would be accepted. Still, there were signs of a rapprochement.

Troops helping police man the corridor around the consulate laid a field telephone line to the building, putting the guerrillas in direct contact with the authorities and replacing an earlier, difficult radio link.

More significantly, several of the guerrillas showed themselves openly at second-story windows and at the doorway of the building this morning.

Asylum Sought

The guerrillas, who belong to the Jan. 12 Liberation Movement, have expressed a desire for asylum in Mexico or Peru.

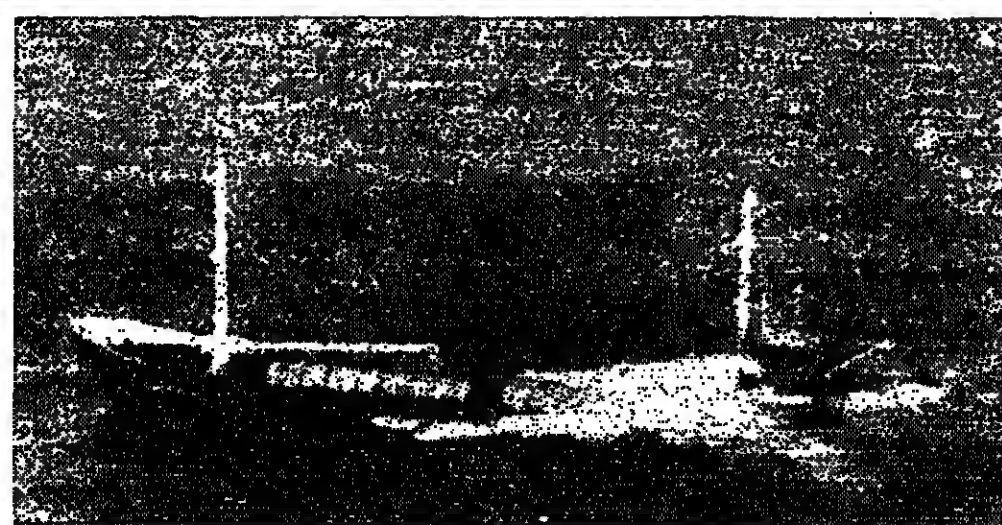
They seized the building Sept. 27 after kidnapping the U.S. Embassy public affairs officer, Barbara Hutchison, 47. They then moved into the consulate and seized seven more hostages. But one, Fabio Chao, a Taiwan businessman, escaped by jumping through a plate-glass window, critically injuring himself.

The other hostages still held in addition to Miss Hutchison include the Venezuelan Consul, Jesus Gregorio, Vice-Consul Waldemar Alvarado, a Spanish priest, the Rev. Santiago Fuentes, two Dominican secretaries, Abrosina Ace and Dulce Mejia, and a consulate messenger named Peguero.

The guerrillas originally demanded a \$1 million ransom from the United States for Miss Hutchison, freedom for 37 jailed comrades and safe air passage abroad for the guerrillas and freed prisoners.

Floods in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Heavy rains during the past 48 hours have caused severe flooding in Bosnian towns and villages in central Yugoslavia, the national news agency Tanjug said today.



Dynamite-laden cargo ship Ammersee drifting in English Channel Saturday.

French Ship Sinks Derelict, Planes Miss

GUERNSEY, Channel Islands, Oct. 6 (UPI).—A French naval escort vessel today sank a drifting, abandoned cargo ship laden with dynamite after French air strikes had failed last night.

The escort vessel came up to the edge of a security ring around the Cyrol-registered Ammersee and fired an artillery shell, scoring a hit and setting off the 150 tons of dynamite in the ship's hold. The ship had posed a hazard to shipping, port authorities said.

Last night at dusk, French Navy fighter planes flew two missions in which they fired missiles at the fire-ravaged ship, but they failed to hit their target. Explaining the failure, a navy spokesman said the 450-ton ship was too small and that the rockets had to be fired from too far away because of security measures.

The Ammersee's crewmen were rescued shortly after their ship caught fire late Friday 45 miles west of Guernsey and 25 miles off France's northern coast.

The boat had left with its cargo of dynamite from the Atlantic port of Bordeaux, French maritime officials said today. It was supposed to have headed for the Persian Gulf, but instead sailed north to the mouth of the English Channel. Its captain sent authorities in Brest a fire alert Friday, but was refused permission to enter the port with his explosive cargo.

\$500-Million Corn, Wheat Pact

Ford Gets Two U.S. Firms To Cancel Soviet Grain Deal

(Continued from Page 1) called for the resignation of Mr. Butz.

Asked if the United States had been able to obtain a "gentlemen's agreement" to temporarily limit Soviet purchases, as had been done with Japan and Western European nations, Mr. Butz said, "No, I don't think so because the Soviets aren't that open with their information."

An Agriculture Department spokesman said: "Either there was a massive misunderstanding or they ignored what we told them.... We knew they were making deals, but I don't believe we knew contracts of this size were imminent."

Announcement also was expressed by some officials because the grain companies had failed to notify the government of the impending deals until after contracts were signed. Mr. Butz repeatedly has said that he had established an "informal relationship" with the companies to tip him off in advance.

186 Million Tons

It has been estimated that U.S. farmers will harvest only about 150 million tons of feed grains this year, mainly corn, compared with a record 186 million tons last year.

It also was estimated that the United States will have less than 20 million tons of feed grains available for export, compared with 40 million last year.

Japan has purchased more than eight million tons. Officials have indicated privately that Japan is a "preferred" customer because it is a regular buyer, while the Soviet Union's demands are varied and sporadic.

As part of his war on inflation, President Ford has promised to hold domestic food prices down. Mr. Butz said a reason for yesterday's move was the "protection of the American consumer" and livestock raisers, who must feed high-priced corn to animals.

Accord on Limit

Last month, when it became obvious to Washington that the corn crop was severely reduced, officials began looking for a way to get major customers in Japan and Western Europe to agree to limit purchases.

The 1972 grain deal with the Russians was an important link in the Nixon administration's budding détente with Moscow. Alluding to this yesterday, Mr. Butz said that he was still hopeful the United States could satisfy "part of their [the Russians'] needs."

Company officials reached last night declined to comment on the financial impact of the cancellation on their operations. Mr.

Butz suggested that the companies might suffer some losses. The White House state said the companies were "in arrangements" for the cancellation.

Talks in U.S. Hit Snag on Soviet Jews

(Continued from Page 1) lowed for governing emigres. It stated that harassment, cease and that hardship would be processed.

In the letter, Mr. Ford said that he assumed the emigres would rise from the rate of when 35,000 left the Union. The letter, however, did not go into details. Mr. Ford suggested that such a deal be handled in the second round from Sen. Jackson to the dent.

In that letter, Sen. Jackson said it was the understanding of the emigrants that as a "nit standard of initial comp" the Soviet Union would 60,000 visas a year. He also specific ways to end harassment.

In the now controversial letter, Mr. Ford told Sen. Jackson that "I can assure you the administration accepts [Sen. Jackson's] specific" as appropriate guidelines.

Senate sources said the senators assumed that Mr. Ford had assurances from Russians about the 60,000 although they concede that never explicitly said that. "We assumed he was in good faith," an aide said.

Showing Drafts According to the State Department, when Mr. Kissinger with the congressional lead on Sept. 30, he showed the draft of the three letters said he could not be positive the Russians would actually 60,000 to leave.

The Senate leaders then him that if that was the administration should send the third letter, they would be construed as a commitment, the State Department said.

Aides to the three senators said that there was no recommendation by the lead for doing away with the letter.

On Wednesday, Maj. Brent Sowercroft, the deputy of the National Security Council staff, telephoned Sen. Jackson to say that there be no "third letter."

This reportedly stunned senators, who charged the fact that the administration led them to believe an accord possible.

Pub Blasts Fatal to Five

(Continued from Page 1)

Minority Catholics and security forces.

In the Londonderry shooting, an unseen gunman opened fire on soldiers and policemen clearing people from a downtown area where a suspected car bomb was parked, the police said.

A Pakistani woman driving by was struck in the head by a stray bullet and a policeman was shot in the arm, the police said. Three other women and three children in the car being driven by the Pakistani woman were unhurt.

Ulster security officials warned the public that a new wave of letter bombs may be in the mail. The warning was broadcast after two incendiary devices were found in Belfast and Londonderry post offices.

In the Irish Republic, government sources said more than 2,000 troops and policemen have been moved into the border area in response to reports that a Protestant extremist group from the North might launch bomb attacks against targets inside the republic.

In effect, it will say that after two years of strenuous effort—and some success—at blurring the political divisions between the majority Protestant and the minority Roman Catholic communities, Northern Irish politics is slipping back into unmistakable polarization. More than at any time in the past two years, the republic will be seen in rigidly communal terms. Between nine and 11 Protestant representatives will be chosen and between one and three Catholics.

Hopes for cooperation between Protestant and Catholic groups flourished briefly last year when the traditional hard-line Protestant constituencies split in two. Brian Faulkner, leader of the Unionist party, entered into a compact with the main Catholic group, the Social Democratic and Labor party.

But in Thursday's election, Mr. Faulkner's supporters are contesting only two of the 12 seats, with virtually no chances of winning either. In the 10 other constituencies, the only Protestant candidates are the hard-line Loyalists.

Protestant moderation, in other words, has virtually no candidates. In most constituencies the only way to vote against the Loyalist leadership, which is speaking out as firmly as ever against political compromise, is to vote for the SDLP. And this is hardly likely.

Portuguese Work on Sunday To Disprove Anarchy Charge

(Continued from Page 1) special efforts to find stolen cars throughout the country, and all newspapers published their normal weekday editions.

Workers in some factories announced that they were sending the salaries they earned today to the Ministry of Labor.

The coalition government forecast that the day's work would add one billion escudos (about \$40 million) to the nation's wealth.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares said Friday that Portugal would review its decision to grant independence to Angola, its richest African colony.

Mr. Soares told newsmen a review commission had been appointed but gave no further details.

Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, was recently granted independence, and agreement has been reached to make Mozambique, the third of Portugal's African colonies, fully independent next year.

Presidential Bug In Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Police are questioning people who helped redecorate President Daniel Oduber's palace earlier this year about a complex electronic bugging system that has been discovered there.

The national security director, Col. Rogelio Castro, announced Friday that a web of microphones had been wired into the offices of the President and senior aides. The devices were found earlier last week when details of a confidential presidential conversation leaked out.

The colonel said the eavesdroppers had not yet been identified because no one had the technical expertise to locate the listening post they used. But he said it cannot have been far away, because the maximum range of a tiny transmitter buried in the President's desk was no more than 300 yards.

3 Arsonists Destroy ITT Milan Warehouse

MILAN, Oct. 6 (AP).—A fire set by three masked gunmen today destroyed the warehouse of a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. Damage was estimated at \$1 billion lire (\$12 million).

An unsigned letter delivered to the national news agency ANSA said the fire was retaliation for ITT's alleged actions against the Allende government in Chile.

Planes Report In Laotian Border

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 6 (AP).—The military cor has used fighter planes to chase Pathet Lao troops, the first action since the two formed a coalition over six months ago, informed said today. The new fight not seen as a serious threat to the government.

The sources said at least four propeller-driven T-28s had chased Pathet Lao positions Honua Valley, 40 miles west of Luang Prabang, where a Communist officer the region.

Pathet Lao troops have driven to capture the city Sept. 25. The air strikes Sept. 27, the informants.

Russians Fight Fire Around City in U.S.

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP).—Hundreds of volunteers are helping to fight forest fires that have killed industrial city of Sverdlovsk the Urals under a blast smoke for several days, reported here yesterday.

The newspaper Komsomol Pravda said that the fire caused by an unusually warm in the area, but being slowly put out with volunteers, bulldozers, borne fire-fighting units.

The Swallows Take Plans To the Riviera

NICE, Oct. 6 (AP).—Sands of swallows from Ireland have made yearly autumn migration to the warmer climes aboard commercial planes.

The birds were caught on an early cold wave in Swiss mountains and were facing death by when Swiss animal captured them.

The swallows were in wooden cages and the French Riviera regular commercial flights the Swissair company.

birds were sent aboard to Barcelona and Rome and set the birds free the sunny Riviera.

سكنا من الامل

Obituaries

Indian Ex-Minister Krishna Menon Dies

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (AP).—V.K. Krishna Menon, 77, India's controversial defense minister from 1957 to 1962 and an architect of the country's policy of non-alignment, died early today, doctors announced.

They said Mr. Menon suffered a heart attack late yesterday and died a few hours later. He had been admitted to a New Delhi hospital two days earlier because of exhaustion.

From the 1920s on, he was a major force in Indian politics, and during much of that time he and the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru were largely responsible for India's image abroad.

Mr. Menon is remembered by many for his fiery, often anti-American speeches as leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations from 1953 to 1962. There he was a constant proponent of nonalignment, keeping India from siding with either of the big powers.

He often made headlines with ferocious and anti-American statements and often accused American capitalism of being a threat to the independence and sovereignty of every Asian nation.

Despite frequent trips to Moscow, he heatedly denied he was a Communist.

Military Debut
In 1962 Mr. Menon resigned in disgrace from his post as defense minister after India's military debacle in its brief border war with China.

After leaving the post, he continued to wield considerable influence through Mrs. Gandhi, then a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Nehru's successor, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. She was a lifelong friend of Mr. Menon's.

Although Mrs. Gandhi became prime minister after Mr. Shastri's death in 1966, she was unable to help Mr. Menon in the parliamentary elections the following year. He quit the Congress party over an internal dispute and lost as an independent candidate.

But in 1969, with the support of Communists, Mr. Menon was returned to Parliament as an independent.

Mr. Menon did not lose his blunt style with age. "We have become a nation of professional beggars," he declared in opposing large amounts of foreign aid that the United States poured into India in the 1960s.

Longest UN Speech
A brilliant debater, Mr. Menon still holds the record for the longest speech at the UN—a talk of seven hours and 48 minutes on the accession of the disputed state of Kashmir to India.

He was graduated from Madras University, taught history for a while and in 1924 went to En-

gland to work for India's independence.

He said he would be gone six months, but stayed 28 years. He joined the British Labor party and became the first Asian to win election office in England. He served as municipal councillor on the St. Pancras Borough Council in London.

After India gained independence from Britain in 1947, Mr. Menon became the new nation's first high commissioner to Britain.

Luther H. Hodges

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Oct. 6 (AP).—Luther H. Hodges, 78, former governor of North Carolina and U.S. secretary of commerce, died today after being stricken by a heart attack at his home.

One of nine children, he was born on a tenant farm in Leaksville, N.C., and went from office boy to \$75,000-a-year vice-president of the Marshall Field and Co. textile organization. He sold Bibles to finance his education.

Elected lieutenant governor as a Democrat in 1952, he became governor two years later, on the death of Gov. William B. Umstead. He was elected on his own in 1966, serving a total of six years, the longest tenure in North Carolina history.

Racial Moderation
As governor during a period when other Southern states were undergoing severe racial strife, Mr. Hodges preached moderation. He once told an interviewer, "I consider the calm manner in which North Carolina handled its integration problems the No. 1 achievement of my administration. It also was the thorniest problem."

In 1960, he campaigned enthusiastically for John Kennedy, and when Kennedy became President, he named Mr. Hodges his first secretary of commerce. At 62, Mr. Hodges was the oldest man in the Cabinet.

Mr. Hodges served for a year under President Lyndon Johnson, retiring in December, 1964.

Zalman Shazar

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Zalman Shazar, Israel's third President, died in Jerusalem yesterday, a day before his 85th birthday.

His death was announced by President Ephraim Katzir, parliament and the government. His body lay in state today, and burial was to take place tomorrow on Mount Herzl, in Jerusalem.

The former President suffered a heart attack in Galilee in March and was hospitalized but recovered. He returned to the Hadassah University Hospital a week ago.

Mr. Shazar served two full terms as president from 1953 until last year. The tenures culminated seven decades of service to the cause of Jewish national revival.

Fiery Orator

He is remembered largely for his fiery orations, which he delivered in an arms-flailing, thunderous style once popular in Eastern Europe.

When Israel was established in 1948, Premier David Ben-Gurion proposed sending him to Moscow as ambassador. The Kremlin declined to accept him.

Mr. Shazar was born in Russia Oct. 6, 1889. His name was originally Schneor Zalman Rubashov. Like most leading officials of the Jewish state, he changed his name to a Hebrew-sounding one when he assumed high office. The name "Shazar" is made up of the initials of his previous name.

Mr. Shazar's Zionist activities over the years were mainly in the fields of Hebrew literature and culture. They began in Russia, where he was a translator in a Zionist publishing house.

Ichiro Iwatate

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Ichiro Iwatate, 63, former managing editor and executive director of the Japanese news agency Kyodo, died of cerebral thrombosis in Jakarta yesterday, Kyodo reported.

Mr. Iwatate graduated from the school of journalism at the University of Missouri in the 1930s and after World War II served as Kyodo's bureau chief in New York and Washington. He retired from Kyodo in 1963.

Cesar Rosa Nieves

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 6 (AP).—Dr. Cesar Rosa Nieves, 73, one of Puerto Rico's most prolific contemporary writers, died Thursday of a heart attack.

Mr. Rosa Nieves, a novelist, essayist, poet and researcher of the literature and native culture of Puerto Rico, was a professor emeritus of literature at the University of Puerto Rico.

Kenneth Goolagong

HILLSTON, Australia, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Kenneth Goolagong, 44, father of Australian tennis star Evonne Goolagong, was killed in a road accident yesterday in this tiny country town 450 miles west of Sydney.

Cesare Sotti

PARIS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Cesare Sotti, 36, of Italy, 1972 world powerboat racing champion, was killed here today during the French powerboat Grand Prix when his craft hit a bridge in the Seine.



V. K. Krishna Menon



Zalman Shazar



Luther Hodges in 1964.

Mr. Sotti was ejected on impact into a security net on the narrow Allée des Cygnes island, just downstream from the Eiffel Tower. He died while being taken to a hospital.

He had won the six-hour event in 1966.

Poet Anne Sexton, 45, Winner of a Pulitzer, Is Found Dead

WESTON, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP).

—Anne Sexton, 45, a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet whose work was preoccupied with death, has been found dead at her home and may have taken her own life, the police said.

Mrs. Sexton, who was recently divorced from her husband, Alfred, was found Friday inside an idling car parked in her garage. She was pronounced dead at the scene.

Mrs. Sexton won the Pulitzer Prize in 1957 for her book "Live or Die," which was largely devoted to the subject of death. Her most recent work, "The Death Notebooks," began with novelist Ernest Hemingway's exhortation to "make a living out of your death."

She did not seem afraid of death. Rather, it intrigued her and she wanted to explore it. In "Making a Living," she retold the story of Jonah and the Whale, from Jonah's point of view.

"Jonah opened the door to his stateroom and said, 'Here I am!' and the whale liked this and thought to take him in," she wrote. "This is my death, Jonah said out loud, and it will profit me to understand it. I will make a mental note of each detail."

Neither was Mrs. Sexton depressed in her preoccupation with dying.

"Depression is boring, I think," she said in "The Fury of Rain Storms."

"I would do better to make some soup and light up the cave." "Anne was one of the most vivid metaphors ever," said Maxine Kumin, a close friend and poet, also a winner of a Pulitzer Prize. "She wrote very personal and anguished poetry."

"There was absolutely no warning . . . no signs at all," said Mrs. Kumin, who had lunched with Mrs. Sexton earlier in the day.

Asked whether the divorce had left Mrs. Sexton despondent, Mrs. Kumin said, "It was not him. Life had a depressing effect on her."

But while life apparently depressed her, death—and the preparation for death—seemed to exhilarate her.

"Put on a clean shirt before you die," she advised, and then asked, "The hat I was married in, will it do?"

"When it comes to my death let it be slow, let it be pantomime," she wrote, "so that I may squat on the edge trying on my black necessary trousseau."

In another poem, she said, "The day of fire is coming, the thrust will fly ablaze like a little sky rocket." The poem, "The Fury of Earth," continued:

What then, man in your easy chair,
Of the annihilation of the sick,
Of New Jerusalem?
You will have to polish up the stars
With Bab-O and find a new god
As the earth empties out

Fiat, Unions Seen Nearing Accord On Cut in Output

ROME, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Fiat, Italy's biggest employer, today appeared to be moving toward a compromise with trade unions in its effort to cut production because of unsold stocks of about 300,000 cars.

On Friday, Fiat announced that 65,000 workers would have to go on a reduced 24-hour week for up to four months so that production could be cut by about 200,000 vehicles.

The trade unions responded by calling a protest general strike at Fiat, and for all of Turin, for Wednesday.

But intervention by Labor Minister Luigi Pretoldi has brought the two sides close to agreement, and the minister is scheduled to meet Fiat chairman Gianni Agnelli tomorrow for a session that could produce a solution.

The two sides already have agreed to spread the production cuts over six months and to meet again on Jan. 15 to review the situation.

Into the gnarled hands of the old redeemer.

Mrs. Sexton started writing poetry in 1957, when she suffered a nervous breakdown and began composing sonnets as a form of therapy. In 1960, her first book, "To Bedlam and Part Way Back," was published.

"All My Pretty Ones," "Selected Poems," "Live or Die," "Transformations," "Love Poems" and "The Death Notebooks" followed.

Her works also appeared in the New Yorker, Harper's, the Atlantic and Saturday Review magazines.

Killed Alleged California Rapist

Woman Convicted of Slaying Becomes a Feminist Heroine

By Lacey Fosburgh

MONTEREY, Calif., Oct. 6 (NYT).—Inez Garcia, 30, has been convicted of second-degree murder for shooting and killing a 300-pound man who, she says, helped another man rape her.

She faces imprisonment for from five years to life at her sentencing here later this month. The guilty verdict was announced Friday after three days of deliberation.

In its decision, the seven-woman, five-man jury rejected Mrs. Garcia's contention that the killing, which she freely admitted, constituted an extended form of self-defense based on the rape 20 minutes earlier. Charles Garry, the defense attorney, said that he planned to appeal the verdict.

The small woman, who has become a heroine in feminist circles in the San Francisco Bay area for resorting to violence in these circumstances, asserted from the witness stand that a woman who had been raped had "the right to kill back."

"Unwritten Law"
Mr. Garry, who is also a lawyer for the Black Panther party, spoke of the "unwritten law" that, he said, allows a woman to seek retribution for sexual violation. Had she shot the men during the rape, he told jurors, there would be virtually no legal question as to her rights.

After the fight, Mrs. Garcia said, the two men attacked her, left and then telephoned minutes later to threaten her further. At that point, she said, she got her gun and went out into the streets looking for them.

The defense and the prosecution agreed about the fight, but the prosecution contended that it had involved a narcotics sale and was the motive for the killing.

The one prosecution witness who mentioned narcotics was Mr. Castillo, the alleged rapist. When asked on the witness stand, he denied having raped Mrs. Garcia.

Judge Stanley Lawson of Superior Court took pains throughout the trial to remind participants that, as he put it once, "it is a murder trial, not a rape trial."

Hoxha Pledges Balkan Safety

ATHENS, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Albanian Communist party leader Enver Hoxha pledged to guarantee the safety of the borders with neighboring Greece and Yugoslavia against a possible invasion, Greek newspapers said today.

"The borders of Greece and Yugoslavia will always be safe and an enemy must first clash with us, the Albanians. After we have crushed them, they will have difficulty reaching the borders of our neighbors, who I am sure will do the same for us under a similar threat," Mr. Hoxha was quoted as saying in a speech in Tirana on Thursday.

"Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia can survive, free and independent, without NATO and the Warsaw Pact. We salute Greece's heroism in withdrawing from NATO," he reportedly said.

IBM Anti-Trust Suit Seen Taking 2 Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Justice Department's anti-trust suit seeking to split up International Business Machines Corp. may take two years, the trial judge says.

Chief Judge David Edelstein, at a pretrial session in Manhattan federal court, also said he hoped that the "final" pretrial meeting would be Dec. 2.

The five-year-old case charges IBM with monopolizing the general purpose digital computer business.



Anne Sexton

Chile Regime Is Purchasing 54 U.S. Jets

Value of the Deal Put at \$70.8 Mill.

By William F. Nicho

SANTIAGO, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Chile is buying 54 jet fighters and close-support aircraft from the United States estimated \$70.8-million arm it was learned today.

Diplomatic and other sources said that the military cover was purchasing the aircraft shopping for other weapons: cause of concern that Peru go to war against Chile.

A high source in the C. Air Force confirmed the arms deal was made, but a source "optimistic" about the deal with Peru's military regime.

Peruvian officials have said that they do not want to war. Chilean officials also said that they are maintaining relations with their border.

Concern Is Felt
Nevertheless, there is concern over some Marxist Peruvian military who are friendly toward Chile.

The Chilean military over the government of Marxist leader Salvador Allende 13 ago, Mr. Allende died a coup and thousands of his partisans went into exile or imprisonment.

Chile is in a "state of internal security" reason sources said, the bulk of Chilean armed forces is in and around the capital, I border areas underground.

The sources said the Chile was paying \$50 million, F-5E Freedom Fighter jets due by the Northrop company.

Delivery of the first expected in about two Chilean Air Force pilots are training models in the States.

\$6 Million Down
The sources said Chile made a down payment of \$6 million for the jets, and the balance will be paid over eight years.

In addition, Chilean Air Force and other sources said, 28 close-support attack planes, captured by Cessna and U.S. pilots in Vietnam, were purchased. An A-37B is about \$200,000, and the 36 are worth an estimated \$10 million.

"The Chileans have in fact arsenal to defend against a foreign right now," said a source. "And the old British is Hunter fighter jets now would fight out of the air bombers," appeared on page. The Chileans don't any bombers themselves, source said.

Leftist Is Slain
SANTIAGO, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Security forces killed Enriquez, Chile's most leftist guerrilla, during a four gun battle in a suburban capital yesterday, an official statement said.

The body of Mr. Enriquez, leader of the Movement Revolutionary Left, was found with wounds and police bar a house in the San Miguel district after overcoming resistance from automatic weapons, the statement said.

A woman with Mr. Enriquez, Carmen Castillo Echeverri, badly wounded and taken to hospital. Many weapons found in the house, the statement said.

Kenya Condemns 'Insult' in Rep Published Abroad

NAIROBI, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Kenya Foreign Minister Mungai has issued a statement attacking what he described as "sensational reports" in overseas newspapers that discredit Kenya's image of peace.

He said the government considered "the recent sensational foreign press reports" as "clumsy and gratuitous" in Kenya's leaders and part to President Jomo Kenyatta.

Mr. Mungai's statement partly referred to reports published in The Washington International Herald Tribune Sunday Times of high-level corruption in Kenya with the expulsion of American businessmen from the country.

One of the men is a socialist John Saul, who to have discovered a large mine in Kenya. The U. S. has here has protested Kenyan government over expulsions of Mr. Saul and Skane, managing director Standard Kenya, Ltd.

Court action was taken Friday by Mr. Saul, who being deported, had engaged a Nairobi law firm to maintain his partner's interest in the A hearing was held magistrate's court in the city of Mombasa, but would say what had occurred.

Sudan Flood Disaster
KHARTOUM, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Sudanese government declared sections of Bahr el Jebel Province in south Sudan after heavy rains destroyed and left 250,000 persons less. Omdurman radio reported.



François, I knew that you would understand that between Gaston de Lagrange and I it was much more than a passing fancy.

صبراً من الامل

First Big Saigon Protests Since Cease-Fire

4,000 Catholics at Rallies Against Thieu

by Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Oct. 6 (WP).—Thousands of Catholics attended two anti-corruption rallies here, cheering and applauding demonstrations against President Thieu in Van Thieu and other of-

umediennne:
Exporters
ce 'Offensive'

WASHINGTON, N.Y., Oct. 6 (AP).—President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, in a letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, has charged that "certain industrial countries are waging a veritable offensive against the oil-exporting coun-

Algerian President's denials were clearly aimed at the United States, although no target was identified.

He said that big industrial nations were using their economic and political power to roll back oil prices and were not afraid of such a confrontation all and might be dragged "to the brink of the abyss."

Warnings were contained in a 3,000-word message to Mr. Boumedienne. The text became available yesterday, and is expected to be circulated among member states next week as a United Nations document.

In a letter Mr. Boumedienne said that recent statements by U.S. officials during the current assembly, had caused anxiety, mixed with a certain tension for the cause of and justice in the world.

le Reports Release
386 Prisoners

VIENNA, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Chilean military government announced last week that it released 386 political prisoners in the last 23 days and is holding only 748.

actor Minister Cesar Bana said on television that he was announcing the figures to the world what he claimed were the true foreign reports about numbers of prisoners in

they chanted: "Down with Communism and corruption!"

Today's rallies were the first large anti-government demonstrations in the Saigon area in the 20 months since the Paris cease-fire agreement was signed.

They were held during a period of mounting political protest here that has seen a monthlong series of smaller public demonstrations, principally by Buddhists calling for peace and newsmen for press freedom.

So far, the other groups have not rallied the common people the way the Catholics did today.

The anti-Communist thrust of the movement has placed Mr. Thieu, a converted Catholic, in a delicate position. Police did not interfere with the rallies.

Father Thanh, the leader of the anti-corruption movement, who has held similar rallies in other cities and plans to continue them, received ovations at both rallies.

This morning he was carried on the shoulders of the crowd at a rally of 1,000 persons at another suburban church.

Father Thanh and other priests and National Assembly deputies who accompanied him spoke of venality in high places, but they also spoke of corruption in a broader political sense.

They condemned Mr. Thieu's iron control over the legislative and judicial branches, press censorship and the lack of a free system of political parties—in short, they embraced many of the issues that are being raised by other protesting groups.

Thieu's Democracy

The Rev. Dinh Binh Dinh read aloud the lengthy "Indictment No. 1" listing six charges of corruption against Mr. Thieu. The

audience cheered loudly several times during the reading.

The charges in the document, first made public several weeks ago, include building houses and acquiring land with government money, halting an investigation of a fertilizer company run by his brother-in-law, profiting from the distribution of scarce rice and smuggling drugs.

Cambodian Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 6 (AP).—Government forces mopped up insurgents today after opening Highway 5 north of Kompong Chhnang provincial town, the command said.

Insurgent forces had threatened to attack Kompong Chhnang, 59 miles north of Phnom Penh, in mid-September, but a timely buildup by government troops first broke the rebel push and then shattered their hold on Highway 5.

Only scattered activity was reported from the war fronts around Phnom Penh.

Elsewhere, insurgent forces were reported still occupying a section of Highway 6 west of the Siam Reap-Angkor Wat area.

Turk Calls Talks
In Political Crisis

ANKARA, Oct. 6 (UPI).—President Fahri Koruturk today summoned the leaders of Turkey's political parties to a meeting on Tuesday to try to form a "national unity government" to end the country's 17-day political crisis.

A presidential announcement said Mr. Koruturk would preside at the conference. If an agreement is not reached on a national unity government, Mr. Koruturk will poll the leaders individually on their proposals for a government, officials said.

Political sources said outgoing Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the leftist-oriented Republican People's party, was expected to try to form a minority government to prepare for early elections. Mr. Ecevit and Justice party leader Suleyman Demirel have failed to form a governing coalition.

Selassie Is Accused
Of Tax Evasion

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military government today accused deposed Emperor Haile Selassie of tax evasion.

The former emperor owes more than one million Ethiopian dollars (about \$680,000) in back taxes, the Provisional Military Council said in a statement carried by Ethiopian radio. The former emperor, 82, ousted by the armed forces on Sept. 12, is under detention.

Ecuador Shifts
OPEC President

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 6 (AP).—The president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Gustavo Jarrin Ampudia, was dismissed Friday as Ecuador's minister of natural resources.

A government spokesman said the navy captain was being sent to London as naval attaché at the Ecuadorian Embassy. He was expected to resign from his OPEC post.

No reason for Mr. Jarrin's dismissal was given, but observers said it appeared to be linked to domestic politics. The minister was widely regarded as the architect of an effective oil policy in Ecuador, but conservative politicians have criticized him for making anti-American statements and for putting leftists in important positions in his ministry.



File photos of the King and Queen of Malaysia.



United Press International.

National Assembly Approves
New Constitution in Thailand

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Oct. 6 (WP).—The National Assembly yesterday overwhelmingly approved a new constitution, a major development in its efforts to establish permanent civilian rule. The constitution—Thailand's 15th since 1832—is expected to go into effect next week.

The vote was conducted under heavy security in the assembly's new hall in the center of Bangkok. The police were on hand to guard against demonstrations by student groups opposed to certain aspects of the document, but the protests did not materialize.

The document was approved by a vote of 280 to 6.

The assembly's speaker, Kukrit Pramoj, told reporters that the constitution would be delivered by Wednesday to King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who will put it into force with a royal proclamation. But it was expected that the constitution would be promulgated on Tuesday, the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Thailand by King Chulalongkorn.

Yesterday's vote climaxed nearly a year of drafting and debate. The military regime was toppled by student demonstrations last October and replaced with an interim civilian government.

The constitution provides for elections within 120 days of promulgation. The elections are tentatively scheduled for Feb. 1.

King Delays Taking Second Wife

Feminists Buck Islam and Win in Malaysia

By Sydney H. Schanberg

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 6 (NYT).—If Malaysian women are not downtrodden, neither are they elevated, for the state religion is Islam, which among other things allows each man to have four wives and to divorce any one of them whenever he wants simply by saying "I divorce thee" three times (in Malay, it's "Talak, talak, talak").

But something happened recently in which the women of this heavily Moslem country of 12 million people gained more leverage and political muscle than in all their previous campaigns for greater recognition. The King of Malaysia tried to take a second wife, a teenage beauty queen, and the women stopped him.

About 300 leading members of women's groups, including some non-Moslem women, descended on the office of Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak one day in late August to demand that the marriage be halted.

Golf Course Talk

Mr. Razak, who had heard that they were coming, had already persuaded the King, over a round of golf earlier in the day, to give up the idea because of the international embarrassment it could cause the nation, which has been

trying to project an image of modernity and progress.

The 46-year-old King, Abdul Halim Shah, told associates privately that his main reason for seeking a second wife was his wish for a male heir. His wife, Tengku Bahiyah, 44, to whom he has been married for 18 years, is reportedly unable to bear more

children. They have one child, a 7-year-old daughter.

Yielding to the protests, the King reportedly agreed to postpone the marriage at least until after his five-year reign as monarch ends late next year and he returns to being the Sultan of Kedah, one of Malaysia's 13 states.

What is not clear is whether the particular girl he had picked out for his second wife, Zubaidah Buyamin, a 19-year-old model and beauty finalist from a working-class family, will wait for him. Her parents are said to have insisted that the marriage take place while he was still King, in order to gain them the privileges that would go with royal in-law status.

Bahiyah's Status

Queen Bahiyah, whose late father was Malaysia's first King, would retain her privileged status as first wife.

The idea of having an elective king, chosen by the states' governors, was established in the Malaysian Constitution in 1957 at the time of independence from Britain, to provide some link with the Malay past, when sultans ruled as feudal lords, and to create a guiding father image—a symbol of impartial, uncorrupt national leadership.

Another Chess Draw

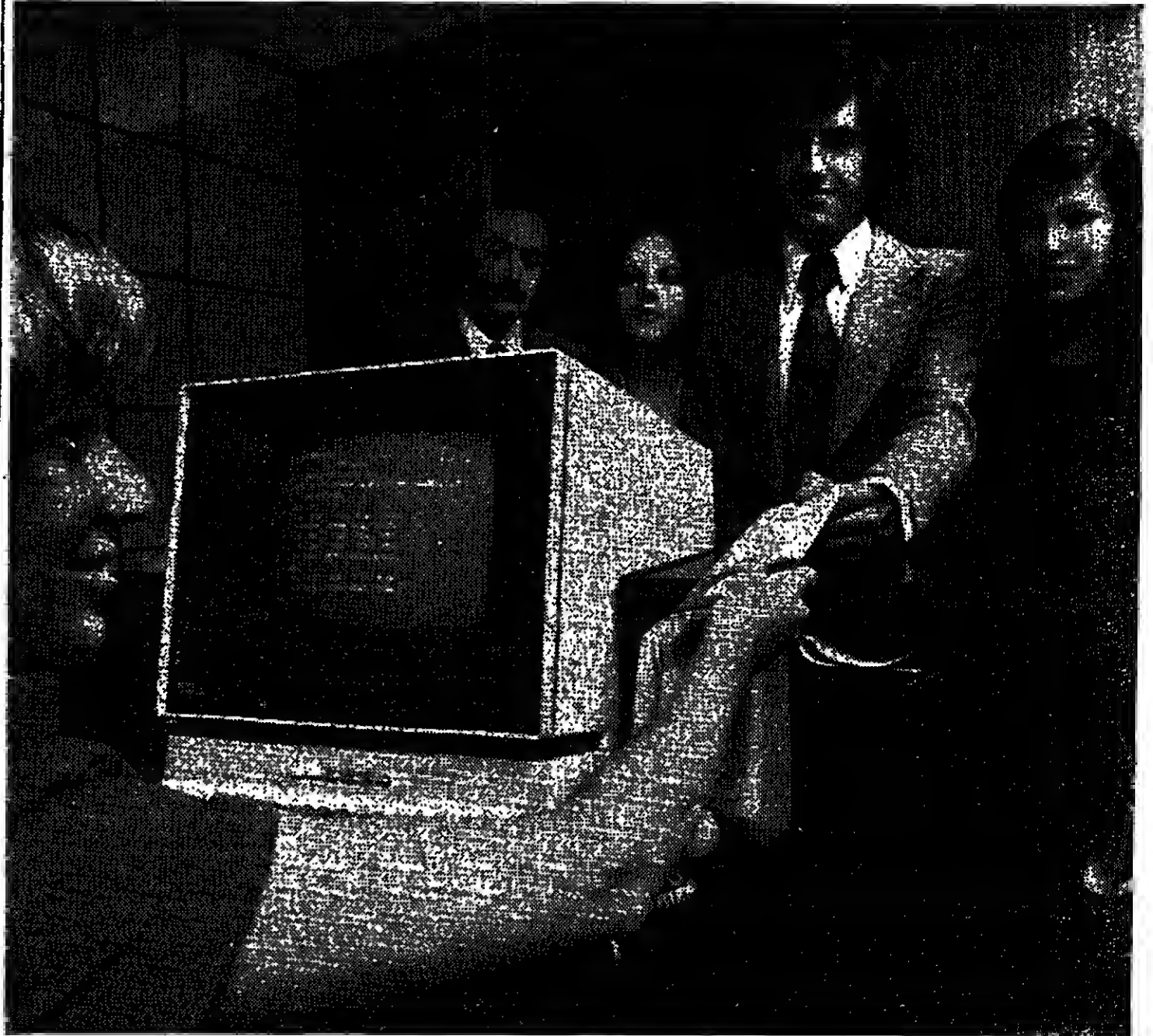
MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP).—Soviet grandmasters Victor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov agreed to a draw last evening in their ninth game of the world chess challengers' final. Karpov leads the series, 2-0.

Several bishops, mainly from the West, have voiced their concern about the difficulties of attracting young people into the church.

American bishops have talked about the young seeking spiritual experience through the cults of Eastern gurus, shows and films like "Jesus Christ Superstar" and drugs and have criticized the church for not getting through to them.

Bishops from Africa, Asia and South America have pressed for greater freedom to adapt to local conditions.

Speaker after speaker mentioned the image of Catholicism in the Third World as that of an "imported religion" inextricably tied to the West and the former colonial powers.



An airline should be big enough
to design its own computer reservations system

...and small enough to serve you fresh-baked bread in a wicker basket.

Imagine an airline computer system so advanced that it is capable of making your reservations, giving you complete booking information and even the temperature of the water where you're going—all in the wink of an eye, from any of the airline's ticket offices on four continents.

It's not just imagination. It's TAPMATIC, the advanced computer reservations system of TAP, The Intercontinental Airline of Portugal. We're phasing it into operation immediately, and by 1975 it will be in full service.

At the heart of TAPMATIC are two powerful IBM 370/158 computers. The curious thing is that these space-age machines will really help make us more human.

By taking over all of the little details, TAPMATIC will let us give you more personal attention when you fly TAP.

Personal attention is something our air personnel are already known for. You'll notice the difference aboard any TAP flight. Little things like the aroma of freshly brewed coffee as you step aboard. And different kinds of Portuguese bread, fresh-baked and served in handmade wicker baskets. Just as though you were a guest in a Portuguese home.

Small airline warmth, big airline know-how—that's TAP. Fly us to Africa, Europe, North or South America. We're just your size.

We're as big as an airline should be.



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AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

Offices in: Amsterdam; Beira; Bissau; Boston; Brussels; Buenos Aires; Copenhagen; Düsseldorf; Faro; Frankfurt; Funchal; Geneva; Hamburg; Johannesburg; Las Palmas; Lisbon; London; Lourenço Marques; Luanda; Madrid; Montreal; New York; Paris; Porto; Porto Santo; Recife; Rio de Janeiro; S. Miguel; Sal; Salisbury; Santa Maria; São Paulo; São Tomé; Tete; Tezara; Zurich.

Cheer up
a sour lemon

It's hard to say what makes a lemon so sour.

But one thing's for sure—once you introduce a lemon to Martini, its disposition improves immediately.

Martini's light, bright, friendly taste works wonders with even the sourest of characters.

Do something nice for a lemon today. Sweeten it up with Martini at lunchtime. You'll feel good about it for the rest of the day.



The right
MARTINI



Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.

A Touch of Frost

The frost came early and hit hard in Middle and Eastern America, which, after very wet spring rains and a very dry summer, has given the weather in those parts a role in history. It will be far from as decisive a part as floods and droughts in other regions—sub-Saharan, Bangladesh and India—because the American wheat crop will still be a big one. But, given the dependence of other peoples upon the produce of the American fields, that heavy touch of frost is complicating an already very grave global food situation, and posing hard questions for the United States.

Americans are sensitive about grain sales to other countries, especially after the massive Soviet purchases of 1972, which raised the prices Americans paid for their own bread. And other nations are at least equally sensitive to American reactions, following the suspension of soybean shipments by President Nixon. Now President Ford has succeeded in delaying the completion of some more Soviet wheat contracts, and the September frost has thus imposed a chill on a number of aspects of American policy.

How this will affect Soviet-American relations remains to be seen; the Soviet wheat crop was good this year and its needs seem far less urgent than after the drought two years ago. Others nations—notably Japan—may be apprehensive about their own grain imports from America; the really starving countries will, doubtless, wonder whether the expressed reason for halting the immediate shipment of wheat to Russia—namely, fear of the effect upon American domestic prices

—will jeopardize their own source of emergency supplies.

American farmers, too, are annoyed; like the oil producers, they feel that rising prices for their products is only belated justice after years in which supply outran demand. And other Americans wonder just how the government proposes to balance domestic needs and foreign appeals for the staff of life.

The machinery for such a balance does not seem adequate. In the wake of the furor created by the big grain purchases of 1972, reports of sales must now be made—but there is reason to believe that those reports came in very late in the present instance. The administration, especially Agriculture Secretary Butz, does not want a system of export controls, preferring the "jawbone" type that Mr. Ford has just employed. But how there is to be any genuine appraisal of American food resources, or their equitable and economically feasible distribution in the existing food crisis under such a voluntary arrangement, defies explanation.

As in energy, the United States must, if it is to play a reliable and responsible part in solving global inflation while helping meet the desperate needs of many nations, have some kind of regulations which will be binding, enforceable and with foreseeable results. It must be able to allocate essentials in ways that the free market cannot. For if the growing anarchy in the world's economy is to be restrained, the United States must not only give good counsel—it must set a good example.

Halting Nuclear Spread

Secretary of State Kissinger's offer to work urgently with other countries toward a system of "effective" international safeguard against the diversion of peaceful nuclear materials into explosives contained a belated admission as vital as the offer itself. It represented acknowledgment, after the fact, that the Nixon administration's commitment to provide large nuclear power reactors to Egypt and Israel was made without adequately considering that such a safeguard system not only did not exist but was difficult to build.

In this fifth year of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, more than a hundred nations have now ratified or acceded to the pact's pledge to abstain from nuclear weapons and to accept the safeguard system created under the treaty by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency. But India's underground nuclear explosion in May alerted the world to the inadequacies of both the treaty and its safeguard arrangements.

Congressional concern, expressed particularly by members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, evidently has now forced some new thoughts in the Ford administration about dangers in the nuclear negotiations in progress with Egypt and Israel. The State Department, as a result, reportedly is now pressing both countries to agree to place all present and future nuclear facilities and materials under IAEA inspection—not just the fissionable matter they would get from the United States.

Ideally, no nuclear assistance should be provided at all to countries like Egypt and Israel that have not accepted the nonproliferation treaty. Of the 20 countries potentially able in the next decade to manufacture their own nuclear weapons, only 13 have signed the nonproliferation treaty and only

seven have ratified or acceded. With the energy crisis spurring expansion of nuclear power plants, the world's output of plutonium by the mid-1980s may well exceed 200,000 pounds a year, enough for 10,000 Hiroshima-size bombs.

If an embargo on countries failing to adhere to the treaty is not feasible, the minimum necessity is insistence that nuclear assistance be withheld unless recipient countries put all their nuclear activities under safeguards. India was able to make a bomb with plutonium from an unsafeguarded Canadian reactor and that plutonium was extracted from the fuel rods by an unsafeguarded separation plant that India built for itself.

Perhaps the most effective safeguard for the Middle East would be to create a "plutonium-free zone," as urged by Herbert Scoville in the current United Nations Association bulletin. Under this proposal, recipients of nuclear assistance would have to abstain from building facilities to separate plutonium from spent fuel rods, which would be sent elsewhere for treatment.

Finally, the detailed new proposals Secretary Kissinger intends to put forward must address the question of sanctions, which the nonproliferation treaty avoids. Safeguards, as currently practiced, can give effective warning of nuclear diversion, but no penalties are now prescribed for countries that violate the treaty or other pledges to engage in peaceful uses only. As a minimum, nuclear assistance should be cut off, something both the United States and the Soviet Union seem reluctant to do with India. They should follow the example of Canada, which has now taken this step alone, rejecting the pretext that India's explosion was peaceful in nature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Italian Roulette

The economic disarray spreading through the industrial nations has taken its expected toll in Italy, political soft spot of Western Europe. Italian governments fall with more of a ripple than a thud, and there is no reason to view the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor as an era's end or beginning. It is not the political change in itself so much as the real and mounting economic distress that brought it about which underlines the immediacy of the fears expressed by Secretary of State Kissinger and others for the future stability of the Western economic system.

Inflation, soaring oil and other commodity prices and the disordered balances of payments which necessarily follow translate swiftly into unemployment, production cutbacks and tensions which cannot be contained inside national frontiers. The Italians have their problems, but they are the problems of the entire Atlantic community and of Japan as well.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 7, 1899

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. State Department has just informed the Transvaal Government that it cannot receive General James R. O'Rourke as its diplomatic representative because he is an American citizen and that it must designate someone not a citizen of the United States before proper representation can be even discussed. In any event, the U.S. Government will certainly not interfere in any way in the present South African crisis.

Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1924

NEW YORK—After the Washington Senators evaded the Series at one game apiece yesterday by beating the New York Giants by a score of 4-3, led by their youthful manager, Bucky Harris who had a key homer, the teams opened in New York to-day and McGraw's men won the third game by a score of 6-4, thus taking a two to one lead in the Series. The Fordham Flash Frank Frisch was the star of the game with his outstanding play in the field.



How to Beat Inflation

By James Reston

FIERY RUN, Va.—The cool winds are now blowing across the Blue Ridge and seeping through the logs and mortar of our cabin. The crops and bills are coming in and it is finally possible for the proprietor to give an account of our family's war on inflation.

Our plan was simple if not very original. We would grow our own vegetables and raise our own beef on the hoof and get even with those robbers at the supermarkets. Our knowledge of yeomanry was smudgedly vague, but we had resources.

Eleven acres with a distracting view of the Virginia mountains, a weary garden tractor, three sons, one daughter-in-law, who could keep the books, another in law school who could keep us out of trouble, two unfatigably helpful neighbors, and, of course, the proprietor himself, historian of the project, who sat on the porch and gave orders.

We had a bit of an argument about where to put the kitchen garden, and finally decided for some reason that now seems mysterious to put it on a pretty slope near what we call the orchard and about 150 yards from the kitchen. This, of course, required a few strategic and financial adjustments.

A Brilliant Idea

Somebody had the brilliant idea that if we were to have (1) vegetables, and (2) steers, which also like vegetables, it might be necessary to fence the garden in order to keep No. 2 from demolishing No. 1. Cost of fence: \$63.76. Cost of construction of fence: \$96.80. Cost of hose to get water from kitchen to kitchen garden: \$49.73.

We then went over to Fairfield Farm next door and negotiated the purchase of three young steers with Don Allen, an honest man, who pointed out that the steers would eat the grass in the pasture, saving on mowing, but that steers had a way of wandering, and we must be sure to beat the bounds and see to it that they couldn't get out.

Cost of three steers: \$802.00. Cost of barbed wire to fix the holes: \$22.50. Cost of making the barbed wire fix the holes: \$84.70. Cost of new gate to keep steers from eating the boxwood: \$34.00. Cost of fence to keep steers from fouling spring and falling into old ice-house: \$78.50.

We were warned by the designated family bookkeeper that these capital costs seemed a bit excessive, but this was in the spring when the dogwood and trillium were in bloom, and the proprietor, a stingy, peevy and sentimental man, made a speech on the imponderables of life and calculated that the philosophic advantages of keeping the family together and getting away from Washington and Watergate and Nixon, more than made up for the cost of material things like barbed wire, gates, and fences.

Our neighbor and dear friend across the road at "Longshaws," Henry Basley, came over with his tractor and plowed up the garden, but suggested that we really should get rid of the stumps, and noted that our antiquated tractor was too small to cut the pasture and too big to weed the garden. He thought that maybe we ought to get a little rotary tiller to go neatly and gently weeding the rows in the garden. Cost of neat and gentle "little rotary tiller" from Mrs. O'Banion at the Marshall Hardware Store: \$189.95.

The promise and enthusiasm of the spring ran into some rather awkward problems in the summer. Apparently unaware or indifferent to this strenuous effort to bring the family and the economy together in one noble patriotic endeavor, President Nixon resigned just when the runner-beans were coming up, and the weeds were flourishing between the rows.

At that point, No. 1 son vanished into Washington to report the news of the departing President. No. 2 son thought he saw another novel in the tragedy. No. 3 son, an outcastedly partisan Democrat, who giggles over Republican disasters, departed into Virginia to take his bar exam, leaving the garden to the steers and the weeds.

Still, we have had some consolations and even one or two triumphs. The deer got over the fence and ate the corn, which was not helpful. The manager of the whole adventure, Florencio Olguin, trying to kill the honey-suckle, poisoned the beans and killed the potatoes, but Jim Reston's tomatoes were spectacularly successful. He has in the process produced the finest pickles in the history of Virginia, and if you don't believe it, we have so many you can apply for a taste.

Meanwhile, of course, the steers have done their work. They have devoured everything on our 11-acre spread except the barbed wire, and at present prices, we figure they have lost less money than anybody on the place.

We are counting on this. In a rather melancholy way, the steers have been our best workers, and it will be hard to part with them when the winter comes. But our bookkeeper, an optimistic

type, has bought a freezer (cost \$220.00) and we will butcher and store them for the winter. Cost of butchering: \$73.90.

On present calculations, this was probably the worst agricultural disaster since the floods and droughts of 1861, but maybe it was worth it. The pickles stick in our mind, rather than the deficit, and as they used to say in Brooklyn: "Wait till next year."

WASHINGTON—To talk in the same 24-hour span to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of perhaps the poorest nation in the world, Bangladesh, and John D. Rockefeller 3d, symbol and titan of the richest nation in the world, is to explore the outer limits of the globe's condition which somehow touches us all.

It touches us all differently, however. "Mujib" is a few minutes late to his interview appointment at Blair House. He has been talking with the head of the World Bank. The interview ends by the clock and Mujib hustles to his next appointment.

Rockefeller pleasantly excuses his caller's lateness (slow steers) and lets the interview spin out to its natural length, acting as though, so to speak, he had all the time in the world.

Sitting erect on a pale green sofa, Mujib indicates by his suddenly rising orator's voice how it galls him that foreigners sometimes "joke" about the poverty of his country and that he must

The U.S. Oil Mess: From Apathy to Pan

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Why does American policy on the international oil front seem to waver dither from apathy to panic? Why did the roars of the President and Henry Kissinger the week before last find no echo in the speech made by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank last week?

The answer is that there is no steady coordination among the major departments in Washington. And the proof lies in the extraordinary shaping role that has been played by a private citizen, Walter Levy.

Mr. Levy is probably the best-known oil consultant in the country. He has been for the past year the most influential force in the shaping of the general inflationary consequences of the fourfold price increase put into effect over the past year by the cartel of oil-producing countries. He has been especially concerned about the financial consequences of that action.

Huge sums—upward of \$50 billion annually—are now flowing from the consuming to the producing countries. Since many of the producers cannot invest money in their own economies, they place it abroad. Naturally they pick the strongest foreign economies for their investment—especially the United States and West Germany.

Weaker consuming countries, who shell out for oil but do not get investments in return, are in a real hole. Some like India and Bangladesh are basket cases, lacking even the money to pay for food. Others such as Italy are short of the assets that would serve as collateral for the huge amounts they must borrow to pay for oil.

Monetary Fund, Mr. Levy doubts. He thinks the end might be a pyramid of debt which would break financial institutions everywhere. He thinks before recycling can be set out, the oil-producing countries should take upon themselves the burden of helping times of their huge price increase.

For a long time Mr. Levy has been in Washington. He was Secretary of State Kissinger's vaguely apprehensive oil adviser but his attention intermittent and he had no on the subject. Dr. Ki began to focus only in 1973 when Arthur Burns of the Reserve Board became about a large and quick cycling scheme.

With Dr. Burns and Dr. Kissinger behind him, Mr. Levy came to have a real influence. He was invited first White House mansion the economy and met with President Ford. He with Brandon Grove of the Department to prepare a briefing paper on the oil which Dr. Kissinger gave President.

Crude Expressions

The dangers discerned by Levy found crude expression the hard words uttered President and Secretary Ki the week before last. They talked, hung over a meeting of the oil companies in Paris, Japan and West Germany before the bank sessions got under way. A meeting it was agreed there would be no rush to a recycling scheme.

But with the worst of Burns and Dr. Kissinger I field to the Treasury at Simon. The Treasury de

A Call

These weaker countries can get by only if the oil money invested in the strong countries is recycled, or recycled, to them. So, many international officials and some finance ministers, notably Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey of Britain, have called for big recycling operations. Mr. Levy has been very dubious about these schemes. He says the United States would have to shoulder the burden for most of the recycling. He believes the United States would have to sell major assets in Treasury bonds and corporate ownership to the oil producers and then get in return IOUs for the likes of India and Italy.

Even if the recycling were managed by the International

Two Men and One World

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

"beg" for food for his 75 million people, an uncounted number of them caught up by famine.

In his 56th-floor Rockefeller Plaza suite Rockefeller sits at his desk beneath a portrait of his grandfather and in the amiable murmur of a man little given to public exposition of his views, reports on his participation at last summer's United Nations Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania.

Mujib, Bangladesh

Mujib has an easy way, not arrogant, of speaking of Bangladesh as though he owned it. "Do you know what I have? I have resources." It takes a minute to realize that this professed socialist is not talking about his private holdings. "I have 200 million tons of limestone. I have 500 million tons of coal. I have nine trillion cubic feet of natural gas." This is Mujib's way to rebut the common American presumption that his country has no assets, no resources, no future, a presumption which affronts the facts as he presents them and his pride.

Rockefeller, you know, owns everything but wouldn't think to speak of it. The office porter wears a blue blazer; the bathroom has marble walls. He is ready to tell of the substance of and reaction to his Bucharest speech, reports on his participation at last summer's United Nations Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania.

Aware that strategies otherwise Bangladesh has offer the United States, Mujibur Rahman counts on "our" compassion and a human responsibility to the gap between the two lands.

And here he is joined by D. Rockefeller 3d, who, edging that gap, states United States and the are nonetheless part of interdependent world. take the best efforts "one" to avert global disaster. "Each of us a responsibility for the o

Letters

Chappaquiddick

According to columnist such as James Reston ("Nobody Drowned at Watergate," IHT, Sept. 30), there exists a possibility that the truth about Chappaquiddick has not been told, and that—if it were—Ted Kennedy might be found guilty of an act requiring a penalty more serious than a temporary loss of permission to drive a car.

There is no logical reason why an investigation into the truth of Chappaquiddick must not go forward—even though Ted Kennedy has renounced his candidacy. The possibility of a high crime still exists.

T. CARL WIDDEL, Cagnes-sur-Mer, France.

Taking the Medicine

The knights of free enterprise are trying to organize a crusade against the oil-producing countries. One wonders why there is need for such bellicose action, when the theology is all supply and demand?

It looks like the "Occidental" doctor resents the learning skills of self-appointed apprentices and has a hard time taking the medicine he so often prescribed.

A. F. GUALTIEROTTI, Geneva.

Before Böll

The article on Heinrich Böll (IHT, Sept. 25) was technically correct in its contention that Böll was "the first German writer

living in his country to receive (the Nobel Prize) since the rise of Adolf Hitler"; but I think it worth pointing out that in 1936 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to another German writer very much "in his country," Carl von Ossietzky—a brilliant journalist too quickly forgotten—opposed the rise of Hitler and refused to leave Germany, as many of his friends did, when Hitler took power, maintaining that patriotic dissenters are ineffective.

The Nazis imprisoned him in 1933 and nearly beat him to death. When two years later he was awarded the Nobel Prize, Goebbels offered him his freedom if he would turn it down; Ossietzky rejected the Goebbels offer, and a law was passed forbidding any German to accept the prize.

Ossietzky died in 1936 as a result of his treatment by the Nazis. He was an incredibly brave man, and he gave the German language a vigor and power not seen since the days of Heinrich Heine.

HARRY R. DAVIS, Eppelheim, W. Germany.

View of Ford

People are too quick to criticize the press. All those reports about President Ford making his own breakfast were brushed aside as journalistic trivia. But it's now clear they were trying to tell us that Ford really could operate an electric toaster by himself.

COLIN CAMERON, Geneva.

سكنا من الامل

We're not only running out of energy, we're running out of earth.

- Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of copper, lead, and tin will be exhausted by the turn of the century.
- Item:** At present rate of consumption, world reserves of iron ore, our second most abundant metal, could be exhausted in less than a hundred years.
- Item:** In the United States, strip mining is shredding up the land at the rate of 4.650 acres a week.
- Item:** The renowned Club of Rome report predicts that "Barring radical reorderings of priorities the world will breed, consume, and foul itself back into the Dark Ages within 100 years."
- Item:** In central Los Angeles, 60% of the land is taken up by paved roads and parking lots.

What good does it do to bring up all this... unpleasantness?

Well, if enough of us are aware of it and enough of us give it priority, it can do a lot of good.

It can give us time. Time to develop new sources of energy. From the sun. From the ocean.

It can give us time to develop new materials to replace those of nature's that will one day be exhausted. Or better, prevent them from becoming exhausted.

The automobile industry, whether it likes it or not, is going to have to provide a great deal of leadership in this endeavour. Especially in the area of developing new materials and conserving natural ones.

And predictably, in the times ahead, some automobile companies are going to be more responsive to the world's changing needs than others.

Since Fiat is, and has been for years, the sales leader in Europe, we feel obligated to state our position now.

What we plan to do is to continue making small cars. *Our* kind of small cars.

Not imitation big cars, but cars so balanced in roominess, performance and economy they replace any need for big cars. Real or imagined.

Along the way we also plan to maintain the same quality that has made Fiat the biggest selling car in Europe.

We will not use the energy or materials shortage as an excuse to cheapen our product.

We will, in fact, increase our efforts to develop new technologies, new materials, new anything that will conserve natural resources and improve our product.

FIAT

In 1973, worldwide automobile production totalled 30,525,006 vehicles. Almost half of these cars weighed more than 1500 kilos. If each of these bigger cars weighed just 200 kilograms less, savings in raw materials alone could have totalled an estimated 3,000,000 metric tons. If each car had attained a mere 15% increase in fuel economy, savings in petrol would have totalled 4,000,000,000 litres.

Big car. (2500 cc or over)

What it does.

It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 180 km/h.

What it costs.

More than twice as much as the smaller car.

What it uses up.

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel.....	1,324 kg
Cast Iron.....	234
Light Alloys.....	100
Copper.....	12
Brass and Bronze.....	15
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys.....	35
Rubber.....	75

Total 1,805 kg

Small car. (1000 cc or under)

What it does.

It carries 4 people and 365 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

What it costs.

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

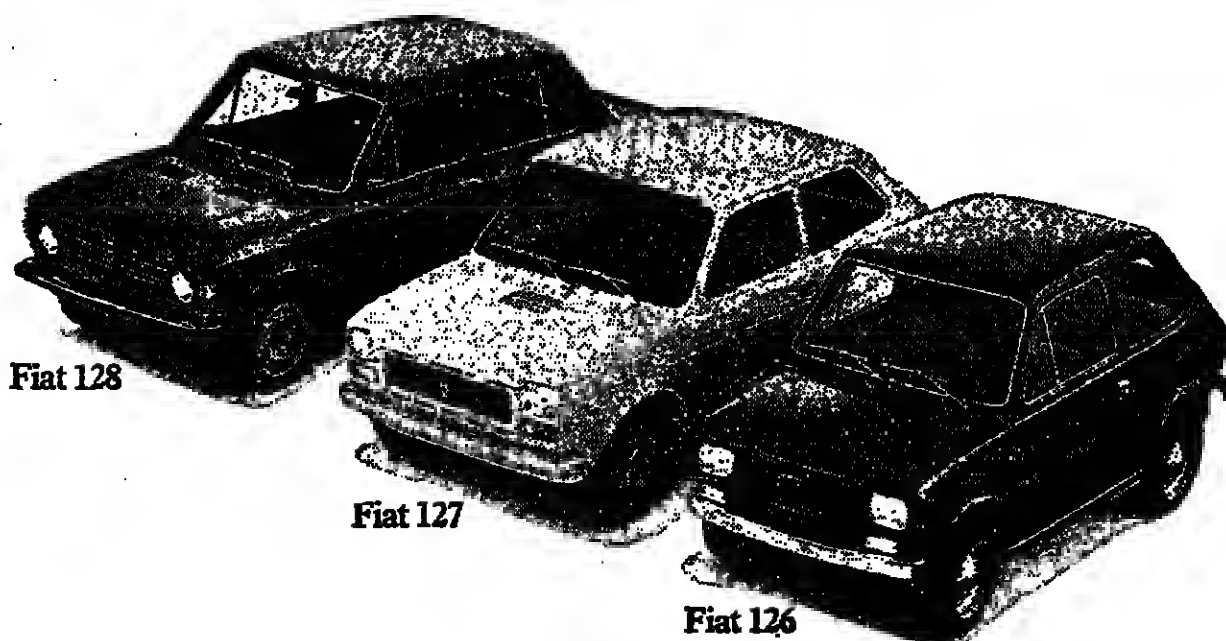
What it uses up.

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel.....	686 kg
Cast Iron.....	75
Light Alloys.....	25
Copper.....	4
Brass and Bronze.....	4
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys.....	12
Rubber.....	39

Total 845 kg



Zeal for Change

Boumedienne Stirs Algerian Progress

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK (NYT).—The North African sun glinted on the black Citroën as it drove away from the government palace in Algiers. A bystander stepped forward. Submachine-gun fire rang out, riddling the car. A lean passenger with reddish hair began to bleed from a wound above the mouth.

The injured man was Houari Boumedienne, Algeria's President, but hardly had the hubbub eased when he was declaiming that "the Algerian revolution will continue forward." That was six years ago, and since then, the President's preoccupation with revolution, progress and change has made his sprawling nation an influential force in many world councils. Mr. Boumedienne's foreign minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, has been elected the president of the current UN General Assembly session, at a time when Arab diplomatic activity is at a crest. And last month, Mr. Boumedienne himself was credited with playing an important role in bringing about the agreement that granted independence to Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea.

Mr. Boumedienne's role in bringing the Portuguese and the Guinea nationalists together was suited to his diplomatic versatility. He has served as a spokesman for the developing nations, for nonaligned governments and for the Arabs. On his first visit to the United States, in April, to attend the special General Assembly session on raw materials and developments, which had been called on his initiative, he argued eloquently for a radical change in the economic relationships between the industrial and developing worlds.

But foreign affairs are not his sole preoccupation. Not long after his New York visit, Mr. Boumedienne announced plans to overhaul his country's sole legal party, the National Liberation Front. Typically, he said he would himself preside over the process.

The President also has wrought changes in himself since he came to office in 1965 after overthrowing Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria's first president, in a bloodless coup.

A successful military commander during the insurrection against the French, Mr. Boumedienne was shy and awkward when he assumed the presidency, an indifferent speaker and dresser. He was so embarrassed about his bad teeth, it is said, that he told movie cameramen not to focus on his face when he made speeches, but on the microphone.

Since then Mr. Boumedienne's confidence and social ease have grown immensely. He has become a tireless orator, an elegant figure at international conclaves. He has had his teeth fixed.

Role of Women

And he has changed in other ways: The President was married quickly last year to an attorney, Aminia, and since then he has been showing enthusiasm for women's rights. By some accounts, however, Mrs. Boumedienne is frowned on by conservative members of the presidential entourage, who feel that her ideas about the role of women are too advanced.

Zeal for innovation may seem odd in a man who is deeply attached to the Moslem tradition. But Mr. Boumedienne has said that "Islam is not only a spiritual path but also a social and political program. It exceeds all other religions in its struggle for the liberty of man."

The facts about the President's early life are unclear. Even his birthdate is vague, but most sources say he is 49. He is known to have studied at Cairo's Al-Azhar University, a citadel of Islamic learning, in the 1950s. There, by all accounts, he acquired his revolutionary zeal from a group of émigré Algerian nationalists that included Mr. Ben Bella.

Mr. Boumedienne is the unchallenged ruler of his nation, although Algeria is in theory presided over by a Revolutionary Council. In his early years in office, there were several attempts to kill him. Two would-be assassins were reportedly killed by presidential guards after the murder attempt six years ago, in which he was cut by broken glass from the Citroën's windows.

Mr. Boumedienne has pushed measures to better conditions. The action has been dramatically evident in education: Within 10 years of Algeria's independence in 1962, Mr. Boumedienne's government was allocating one-quarter of its resources to making the populace literate. More than two million Algerian children were in school, and a visitor remarked, "The new Algeria is, above all else, a nation of urinals on their way to class."

Economic installations have blossomed—collective farms outside Algiers, the seaside complexes of Arzew in the west and Skikda and Annaba in the east. In planning industrial projects, Mr. Boumedienne has sought to avoid being dependent on one outside power. So in building the billion-dollar El Hadjar iron works, the steel plant was constructed by the Soviet Union, the pipe plant by West Germany, the east-iron mill by France and the hot-rolling mill by Italy.

Meanwhile, in the consuming countries, the companies are taking advantage of supply fluctuations to extract maximum profit.

U.S. on Standard Time

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI).—President Ford has signed into law a bill returning the United States to standard time for four months starting Oct. 27.

Surinamese Immigrants a Dutch Burden

By Paul Kemezis

AMSTERDAM (NYT).—At least 500 immigrants arrive here each week from the South American country of Surinam, an autonomous state under the Dutch crown.

The flow is putting severe pressure on the already tight Dutch housing and job markets. It is expected to continue until Surinam becomes independent late next year. Dutch officials estimate that one-fourth of the 80,000 Surinamese in the Netherlands are unemployed.

So far, only the right-wing Liberal party has called for an immediate halt in the flow of immigrants, who are mostly blacks or people of mixed blood. While the press has played up the situation, only a few newspapers have been anti-Surinamese editorially.

"There's no tense hostility here," said Leo van Sprang, a black Surinamese journalist turned social worker. "There is still a human bond between our peoples which neither side wants to break."

The Dutch government apparently has no intention, for moral reasons, of imposing entry restrictions before independence and the Surinamese government of Premier H. Arron is not expected to take the unpopular step of blocking emigration.

Menial Jobs

Besides the blacks and those of mixed blood, Surinamese of Indian and Javanese descent are coming to the Netherlands, most of them farmers or traders with some capital. They are generally more willing to take menial jobs than the blacks are, in order to save money to open small businesses. They have settled mainly in The Hague.

According to Dutch officials, the blacks, while generally less skilled and having less money than the Surinamese of Indian descent, tend to seek hard-to-get technical and administrative jobs and thus provide the main employment problem.

The blacks and those of mixed blood tend to concentrate in Amsterdam. Beginning at the end of the 1960s, when the Surinamese economy was hard hit by a slackening of Dutch financial aid, they started fleeing the poverty of their homeland for the job opportunities and social security of the Netherlands.

The Indian Surinamese, who started immigrating in large numbers only this year, are outnumbered by the black Surinamese in the Netherlands by two to one.

All Surinamese here have the right to all social security benefits that a Dutch citizen gets—housing aid, unemployment insurance, family and medical aid and education. Such benefits are nonexistent in Surinam.

Dutch officials say a short-term solution to the housing and job problems may lie in finding places for immigrants in cities away from the crowded strip between Rotterdam and Amsterdam. But so far, efforts to place Surinamese in the provinces have met strong resistance from the smaller towns and from the immigrants themselves, who prefer to live with relatives in the big cities.



The New York Times

Oil Companies in Mideast Get Along, Go Along

By Bart Mills

NEW YORK (NYT).—Whose side are the international oil companies on? Are the Texacos and Exxon of this world working hand in glove with the producing nations to squeeze the last dollar out of the oil-starved consumer countries? Or are the companies simply the meek and powerless tools of the grasping Mideast shikhs?

The broad answer is that the companies are in business to stay in business at as big a profit as possible. They see themselves ideally as middlemen, keeping the producers happy, keeping the consumers happy, taking their cut on every barrel, their profits have gone up but for the companies the worst thing that's happened in the last year was not the huge price rise; it was the quickened drive by the producer governments to take control of production from the companies.

On both the price and control issues, the only viable corporate option has been acquiescence. The companies' long-term aim in the Middle East is to retain their access to the crude. To achieve that aim, the companies must do what the producer governments say. Formerly production schedules were drawn up in New York board rooms and rubber-stamped by monarchs impressed by Cadillacs and Coca Cola coolers. Now the companies try the same tactics as before but these days no natives dance.

Formal Consultation

The oil men are still generally consulted formally and informally about policy changes. The sheikhs still invite the Texans to their barbecues. But great changes have occurred in the last three or four years. And those changes, which off by the deposing of Libyan King Idris in 1969, have led to younger, better-trained and more socially-conscious men gaining influence over national oil policy.

In Libya, British Petroleum defied the government; BP is no longer getting any Libyan crude. Similarly, there is little to prevent Kuwait from kicking Gulf oil of the country tomorrow, except Gulf's determination to follow Kuwait's orders more diligently than another company could.

Consequently, the companies have devised a Middle East strategy that might be described as "Yassuh, boss." The companies do what they're told, but no more. When instructed to send no Arab oil to America, the companies ship it to Europe instead and divert other Europe-bound oil to America. When instructed to reduce output in Abu Dhabi, they raise it in Nigeria.

The companies aim to delay as long as possible the inevitable day of total control by producer governments over their oil. Every day's delay means millions of dollars to the companies. In the negotiations over the percentage of government control, now going on quietly in every oil country, the companies' only weapon is their expertise. They have transportation, processing and distribution networks that took decades to create. For the foreseeable future, Kuwait will need a partner like Gulf. This gives Gulf some say in the implementation of government policy: where to locate a new loading terminal, the rate of output at particular wells, and so on. As for overall production levels or restrictions on destinations of Kuwait crude, Gulf no longer has any influence.

Subject of Scrutiny

Meanwhile, in the consuming countries, the companies are taking advantage of supply fluctuations to extract maximum profit.

In some cases, that means engaging in activities that raise regulatory questions. For example, the companies are refusing to renew agreements to supply independent distributors who, as a result, are going bankrupt by the score in every consuming nation. The alleged carving up and apportionment of markets by region is another subject of scrutiny by state and federal authorities in the United States.

These actions, which the oilmen call normal business practice,

have naturally raised charges that the companies had a hand in arranging the situation they now profit from. Whatever the truth of such accusations, the fact is that the oil majors are now diverting investment funds to other oil areas and even other industries. Mobil, for instance, is in the process of acquiring retailer Montgomery Ward.

Even this reallocation of corporate resources carries dangers. Gulf and Shell are spending hundreds of millions to gain a foothold in the nuclear energy business. Other companies are finding few remaining soft touches among host governments. Britain, anticipating energy self-sufficiency in the 1980s, is already considering nationalization of its oil fields to cool off the North Sea oil rush. Such worries, however, aren't enough to deter diversification out of Middle East oil. The era of stable operations there has ended, and the companies, which are on no one's side but their own, are moving on.

A Billion Marks for a Newspaper

Specter of 1923 Inflation Haunts Germans

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN (NYT).—For Germans, "inflation" means a terrifying, incomprehensible, cruel time between the end of World War I and November, 1923, when money became quite literally worthless.

This trauma that resulted from the loss of stable monetary value was one of the reasons for the rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazism for the second World War and its millions of victims. Even today, the memory of those years haunts West German politics, though only one person in 10 alive here today lived through that time. More lived through another debasement of the currency after World War II.

West Germans call their present-day attempt to control inflation "stability policy." Their battle against it has been relatively successful. Prices here have gone up less than 7 per cent during the last 12 months.

3 Billion to a Dollar

But in April, 1923, a newspaper cost 200 marks. By July, it was 2,000 marks. By November, eight billion. The dollar, then firmly anchored on a gold standard, was worth 776 marks in the last summer of 1923; it was worth 1.65 billion marks on Aug. 8, 1923. On Aug. 9, the next day, it took 3.3 billion marks to buy a dollar. By Nov. 15, at the peak, the dollar was fixed at four point two trillion—4,200,000,000,000 marks. Today a dollar is worth about 2.25 marks.

In such an atmosphere, not only money but reason itself was devalued and debased. The playwright Carl Zuckmayer, talking about Munich in that dark year, told of hearing Hitler, then only beginning to rise in public attention, delivering a diatribe:

Speer's Memoirs

"He would suddenly cry out to the audience a rhetorical question: 'And whose fault is it?' To snap back with the staccato answer himself: 'It's the fault of the Jews!'"

"Then the beer steins would start pounding on the wooden tables, and thousands of voices, women-shrill, beer-bass, would repeat the imbecile phrase 15 minutes at a time. The rage that a pitcher of beer cost 400 million marks was pounding with them."

in a Gasthaus cost 10 to 20 billion, and in the cafeteria, more than a billion, which had been the equivalent of seven good pennies. My family was finally forced by this financial catastrophe to sell the store and the factory of my late grandfather to a corporation, as a fraction of its worth, but for dollar dollars."

Volkmann Minkus, economic journalist, wrote, "A friend of my father's committed suicide at the end of 1923 because he was on the brink of certain death by starvation. As a pensioner, he no longer had income from a salary, but was living from the dividends of money he had saved in his best years and put into mortgages and government bonds." By the time he worked to enjoy it, it was worthless, and he, in desperation, took his own life.

Reparation Burden

Such a time of delirium has made the West Germans almost superstitious about inflation, and today they have better control over it than any other major industrial power; 1974, acute though the problem of worldwide inflation may be, is not 1923.

The German nation at the end of World War I was exhausted, demoralized, and saddled with huge demands for reparations payments from the Allies, most insistently from the French. The total was fixed at 132 billion gold marks in 1921, and if history had run its course as the Allies foresaw it, the Germans would still be paying that now.

But they resisted, paying, infuriating French Premier Raymond Poincaré to the point of sending troops to occupy the industrial Ruhr region, seat of German economic power, in January of 1923. The German policy of "passive resistance" to the occupation halted the reparations and drastically slowed production of industrial products and coal.

While this may have hurt the French, it hurt German finances worse. The government mints began printing money as fast as the presses could turn it out.

3 Quadrillion Marks

The amount of money in circulation then rose from two trillion marks in January of 1923—already vastly inflated from the 41 billion in use in 1919—to three quadrillion marks by October.

Robert Witt, a 73-year-old resident of Bonn who remembers the time, said: "Every week, the stores would list 'basic prices' of the principal items in the display windows. Next to the list, there was an index—to tell how much more than the basic price things were costing that day. It changed every day."

Large industries sometimes had to give their workers supplementary wages twice a week to keep up with the pace of the inflation. Ernest Hemingway crossed the

French border from Strasbourg into Baden on May 2 of 1923 and sent this report of a talk with a German waiter to the Toronto Daily Star:

"We haven't had any fun since 1914," the waiter said. "If you made any money it gets no good, and there is only to spend it. That is what we do. Some day it will be over. I don't know how. Last year I had enough money saved up to buy a Gasthaus in Herrenberg. Now that money wouldn't be four bottles of champagne."

Hemingway noted that a bottle cost 38,000 marks. "Sure," the waiter went on. "I read the French papers. Germany debases her money to cheat the Allies. But what do I get out of it?"

That was the tragedy of the German inflation of 1923. It was a financial catastrophe, but only a financial catastrophe—business did not close down or go to ruin, the middle classes did.

Nazi Growth

Joachim Fest writes, in his massive book "Hitler," that the National Socialist German Workers' party grew by 38,000 new members from February to November of 1923; the SA—the storm troopers—grew to almost 15,000 men. Though these legions Hitler would take over Germany a decade later.

But the inflation, Mr. Fest says, "developed to catastrophic proportions, that it destroyed not only any motive for supporting the existing order, but also the feeling of any kind of assured existence at all and accustomed people to living in an 'atmosphere of the absurd.' It was the collapse of an entire world, its concepts, its norms and its morality. The effects were unforeseeable."

Hitler's first putsch, in Munich on Nov. 8, 1923, failed, and his movement lost momentum. For, by November, a new German government under Gustav Stresemann had given up the "passive resistance." Hjalmar Schacht, then currency commissioner and later Hitler's economics minister, ended the inflation by declaring that henceforth, one new mark, called a Rentenmark, would replace and equal a trillion old marks. The new currency was backed by gold and guaranteed by the entire German financial and industrial community.

"Though small fortunes were thus wiped out, capital-factories and real estate that were the base of the German economic strength—was not. Then, as now, the 'little man' suffered most from inflation."

After the currency stabilization of 1923, and agreement on a new schedule of reparations payments—the Dawes plan of 1924—German industry recovered its strength. The next, and a worse crisis, that of the worldwide depression of the 1930s, was not inflationary but exactly the opposite. Its consequences, political and military, were even worse.

A Talk With Leader

Communist Role In Portugal

By Rosalie Gomes

LISBON (NYT).—The history of the Portuguese opposition in the last half century is still to be written. During the period dictatorship, censors smothered nearly all mention of clandestine political activity, strikes and general unrest. Many observers, therefore, both Portuguese and foreign, were surprised to see that Communist party had managed to maintain its organization in the face of the constant struggle with the efficient secret police (P1) in the five-month-old Lisbon government, which has already had two serious shake-ups, few people can be as conscious of the need for political unity as Alvaro Cunhal, minister without portfolio and secretary of the Portuguese Communist party.

Brought back to Lisbon from exile in Prague by the April military take-over ending the 48-year dictatorship, Mr. Cunhal was immediately invited to participate in the newly formed government. "Given the active role played by Communist party militants in the anti-fascist opposition, everyone realized at once that it would be impossible to attempt to build a democracy in Portugal without Communist participation," Mr. Cunhal said.

Yet Communist participation, so preponderant because it was the only organized party in April, was heavily attacked by Gen. Antonio de Spínola shortly before his resignation a week ago.

Open Door

Long years of clandestine political activity, imprisonment (Mr. Cunhal was once kept in solitary confinement for eight years, finally making a spectacular escape) and exile have taught the 60-year-old minister the importance of uniting "all anti-fascist forces" and of maintaining close ties with people who have suddenly, after 48 years of political silence, begun to discuss politics openly. His office at the government palace of Sao Bento receives a steady stream of visitors ranging from foreign ambassadors to small groups of villagers and townspeople presenting complaints that some local government officials in power since before the April coup, but not yet been removed under the amendment (cleansing) campaign.

"That door," said Mr. Cunhal, pointing to the heavy wooden door leading to his office, "is never closed to anyone."

Mr. Cunhal is vague when it comes to giving specific figures concerning the number of party members both before and after April 25.

"There is still a strong anti-Communist current in Portugal and the party does not yet wish to publish the history of its underground years. Maybe some day we will publish it, giving what figures we possess. But there is much that we ourselves do not know."

To protect itself during the underground years, the party issued no cards and kept a minimum of written information. "We kept no files, but worked with the method of 'compartimentation' information. Each member knew only a limited number of other members and these names were memorized. The PIDE knew of this method and tortured our militants to obtain these mental files." After April 25, we began issuing membership cards for the first time, but to protect our members we have discontinued this practice."

When two months after the coup, the New York Times stated that if elections were held in Portugal at that moment, the Communists would poll 30 per cent of the vote, he was, "in possession of more information than the party itself," according to Mr. Cunhal.

Basis of Support

Asked among which groupings the Communists have the largest following, Mr. Cunhal answered, "Mainly among the industrial proletariat, the rural workers of the southern latifundia (large feudal estates), but also among the small bourgeoisie and intellectuals."

Party militants launched much of their activities from within



Alvaro Cunhal

the legal government until 1935 there were 3 parallel unions, but after party activities in industrial were concentrated within legal unions of the many Communist where political affiliations unknown to the government, to positions of leadership in these unions. An example José Vitoriano, president of cork workers' union, who arrested and spent 18 years in prison.

But in a country that is largely agrarian and where industry is concentrated among main cities, the Communist could not rely solely on support of the urban proletariat. Large numbers of discontented field workers from the 3 swelled their ranks. Often in a state of semifeudal dependence on the large landowner laborers of southern Portugal those of Spanish Andalusia, a long tradition of revolutionary politics.

Protest Singer

In Portugal, music has played an important role in communicating the hopes and illusions of the people. And through a number of 18 written by such popular "protest" singers as José Afonso that of the struggles of the poor workers became known to the of the country. The life of rina Eufemia, a striking is shot by government guards years ago, has reached legendary proportions. Already the of one of Mr. Afonso's song life story has now been into a best-seller.

Although it is impossible to establish the number of members and sympathizers Portugal, it is clear that the Communists are strongest in trial towns, and in the south the north, where small he are the rule, there has been more political local less collective action. We one seems willing to provide ever, is even a rough estimate the number of Communist among the young officers Armed Forces Movement, events have proved them more leftist than was expected in some sectors their precise political affiliation, a mystery.

In 1964, Mr. Cunhal his book "Rumo a Vitória" (Path to Victory) that P would emerge from the ship only when the armed turned against the government. He forewarned the importance university-trained officers into contact with the student movements, which their peak in Portugal, where, during the sixties,

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السنة الأولى

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account	DM Basis	Yield	Price
10-78	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-79	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-80	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-81	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-82	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-83	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-84	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-85	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-86	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-87	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-88	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-89	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-90	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-91	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-92	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-93	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-94	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-95	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-96	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-97	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-98	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
10-99	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-00	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-01	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-02	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-03	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-04	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-05	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-06	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-07	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-08	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-09	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-10	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-11	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-12	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-13	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-14	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-15	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-16	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-17	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-18	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-19	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-20	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-21	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-22	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-23	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-24	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-25	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-26	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-27	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-28	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-29	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2
11-30	90 1/2	9 1/2	100 1/2

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 9)

The Austrian Export Credit Institute, owned by the nation's major banks, has arranged a private placement of 20 million DM. The five-year notes carry a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent and an issue price of 98.

The previous private placement was for Austria's Taurus Motorway and carried a 10 per cent coupon. The quarter-point difference on this 15 million DM, five-year note was due to the government guarantee it carried.

The credit institute's paper has no state guarantee.

The 200-million DM public issue for Austria, sold at 98 with a coupon of 10 per cent, did very well in the secondary market, trading at 100 1/4 bid-101 asked. This six-year paper carried a government guarantee, which is what the Midwest investors are seeking.

Overall, top-quality DM bonds were bid up by about 2 per cent during the week. By contrast, dollar prices weakened as interest rates moved down and the dollar's value suffered on the foreign exchange markets.

Although registered for sale in the United States, Midwest's \$25 million convertible issue is also being marketed in Europe. About a quarter of the issue is expected to be sold here, reportedly to intermediaries acting for Midwest investors. The issue is to carry a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent—historically high for a convertible—and is expected to have a conversion price into common stock of \$25 per share, or a 10 per cent premium over the current Tokyo quote.

Bank Loans

There are a number of syndicated bank loans being put together. Mitsubishi has arranged a three-year \$30-million loan at 1 1/8 over LIBOR.

A Zaire copper mine owned by the government and Western mining companies is in the market for a \$200-million, 10-year loan offering 1 1/4 per cent over LIBOR. Banks having a business

Sports

The Irish Defeat Stubborn Michigan State, 19-14

From Wire Dispatches

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 6.—Wayne Bullock scored two touchdowns and Dave Reeve kicked two field goals yesterday as seventh-ranked Notre Dame defeated stubborn Michigan State, 19-14.

The powerful Irish, coming off an upset by Purdue, capitalized on two Michigan State fumbles for their touchdowns and a 14-yard punt for the first field goal. But Notre Dame was unable to establish a consistent attack against the grudging, young Spartan defense.

Michigan State, down 16-0 at the half, rebounded with a 99-yard scoring drive in the third quarter. The Spartans marched 76 yards in the last period to close the game.

Bullock, who broke a Notre Dame rushing record with 36 carries, gained 127 yards. He scored from 1 and 5 yards out, while Reeve hit field goals of 28 and 32 yards.

Penn 14, Brown 9

At Providence, R.I., Adolph Belise scored on a 61-yard punt return and Matty Vaughn hit his split end, Ed Brown, with a 7-yard touchdown pass as Pennsylvania rallied in the fourth period for a 14-9 Ivy League victory over Brown.

The rally wiped out a record-breaking performance by Jose Violante, of the Bruins, who kicked three field goals, including a school-record 49-yarder in the first period.

Boiled up to their end of the field most of the day, Penn's passing game began rolling late in the third period. Vaughn, who completed only 2 passes in 12 attempts in the first half, hit on 6 of 8 in an 86-yard march that ended with Brown's catch with 2 minutes 33 seconds gone in the final period.

Auburn 3, Miami 0

At Miami, Greg Gillis kicked a 34-yard field goal for Auburn in the third quarter, and the Tigers defeated Miami 3-0. Gillis' kick followed recovery of a fumble by Woody Thompson of Miami on the Miami 47-yard line.

Miami's final threat ended when Johnny Sumner intercepted a pass by Kary Baker with 52 seconds remaining. The Hurricanes had moved from their own 23 to Auburn's 26. Auburn called on Gillis for his successful field goal after 11 rushing plays took the Tigers to Miami's 7-yard line with fourth down and three yards to go.

Miami, held to five first downs in the first two quarters, could not pass the Tigers' 20-yard line before the half.

Auburn, which has given up only a field goal from the line

Insurance Stocks

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Sunday

Holtzman 5-Hits Orioles

D. Oct. 6 (UPI)—Sal Rudy and Ray Fosse, the power and Ken Griffing his best game, stopped the Baltimore Orioles to a 5-0 victory, leading the Oakland

A's to a 5-0 victory that ended the American League playoffs at one game apiece.

Holtzman, often lifted by manager Alvin Dark at the first sign of trouble, held the Orioles to a third-inning single by Andy

Etchebarren, ran into mild trouble on two-out eighth-inning singles by Enos Cabell and Etchebarren, and then went on to wrap things up in a neat package that put the A's back into the playoff picture.

The Orioles, who had won Saturday's opener, 5-3, got only one man to second, but Cabell in the eighth and Holtzman kept them in check while striking out three batters and walking two. Two double plays, including one in the ninth, plus three fine running catches by centerfielder Billy North prevented trouble.

Bando, who had 22 homers in the regular season, drilled a low liner over the leftfield fence in the fourth after being given a lift by the usually sure-handed Bobby Grich, who dropped Sal's high foul pop behind first for an error.

A walk and wild pitch put North on second with two out in the sixth and Rudy, a 99 RB1 man in 1974, followed with a triple off the right-centerfield fence.

Loss: McNally

Both teams came off Baltimore's starter Dave McNally, the loser in the second game of the 1973 playoffs as well, also against Oakland.

In the eighth, with Bob Reynolds on the mound, Gene Tenace walked and stole second after two out. Claude Washington reached on an error by shortstop Frank Baker and then Fosse, fighting to regain his form after being sidelined for two months with an injury, rifled a long homer to left off Grant Jackson.

Dark was enthusiastic over Holtzman's victory in particular and his club's in general. "Kenny pitched a heckuva game," said Dark, who usually keeps his emotions under control. "This is the victory we needed after losing Saturday. I think the second game of any short series is the most important because it gives you momentum. It's not the same when you are starting a series."

Saturday

Baltimore Homers Top Land, 6-3, in Opener

By George Minot Jr.

D. Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Orioles, not noted for slugging three home runs (Catfish) Hunter and sent the Oakland A's to a 6-3 opening game in the American League playoffs.

Brooks Robinson Grich scored balls 15th game against 25-game winner who a 7-0 record against during the last two

and Grich connected in the fifth inning, with a man on, Hunter and staked starter Mike Cuellar and Cuellar needed relief help from before he was winner.

He blasted the Orioles as he faced them, and in the eighth, he hit the ball yesterday, fast ball lacked its

and Baltimore batter, as team ahead when inside fast ball over sign next to the left

bat. That was my homer off Catfish, Oriole centerfielder,

who has been facing the A's for nine years.

Campy Campaneris, who was to knock in all of the A's runs, tied the score in the third inning with the first of his three singles. It drove in Bill North shortly after he had swiped second base.

Campaneris then stole second and Reggie Jackson walked, with only one out. However, Cuellar disposed of Sal Bando and Joe Rudy.

The southpaw's success against the meat of Oakland's batting order—Jackson, Bando, Rudy and Gene Tenace—was instrumental in his victory. The only hit from that usually fearsome group was a pop single by Bando, which leftfielder Don Baylor probably would have caught on a cloudy day. Leftfielder is a horrible sun field here.

In the fourth, Grich and Tommy Davis combined to undo the game. Grich grounded a double inside third base and Davis promptly scored him with a line single to left.

That rally was a prelude to the fifth inning, which Robinson started with a liner barely over the 330-foot sign in left. "I can't remember the last time I hit one," noted Robinson, who later contributed one of his holding game—a diving stop and then the long throw to deprive Gene Green of perhaps a double.

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CHARGED BATTERY—Orioles catcher Andy Etchebarren (left) and pitcher Mike Cuellar, at Saturday's game.

Line Scores of Playoff Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYOFF

Saturday
Los Angeles 210 000 002-3 9 2
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 4 0

Sutton and Yeager; Reuss, Ghisli (3) and Sanguillen. L—Reuss.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYOFF

Saturday
Baltimore 100 100 000-6 10 0
Oakland 001 010 001-3 9 0

Cuellar, Grimesley (9) and Hendricks; Hunter, Odom (5), Fingers (3) and Fosse. W—Cuellar. L—Hunter. HR—Blair, Robinson, Grich.

Soviet Union Triumphs Over Canada in Hockey

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Soviet Union defeated Team Canada, 3-2, tonight in the final game of their eight-game international ice hockey series. The victory gave the Soviets a 4-1 lead in the series. Three games ended in draws.

The Canadians played under a threat by Soviet officials that they would halt the game at the first outbreak of rough playing. The Canadians played well, but could not break through rock-solid Soviet defending, despite some excellent passing and skating.

The Canadians complained once again about the refereeing, this time by West Germany's Joseph Kempf, who awarded two major penalties against the Canadians. Captain Pat Stapleton went off for 10 minutes for misconduct and Jim Harrison lost five minutes for slashing.

Fast action scored a goal while the other was down a man for penalties. But the Russians managed to score their last goal when they were playing four men to five.

Team Canada officials decided to go ahead with the game after a meeting earlier with Soviet officials about yesterday's game, which the Canadians claim to have won, 5-4. Soviet officials refused to allow the Canadians' last goal, which was scored on the final whistle, and they refused to restore time lost in a timekeeping dispute earlier in the game.

In apparent recognition of the Canadians' anger, the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation issued a warning just before tonight's game threatening to stop play at the first instance of dirty play.

The federation said Team Canada has "repeatedly broken the agreement signed by the World Hockey Association and the U.S.S.R. Hockey Federation on adhering to the rules of the international ice hockey league."

In fact, tonight's game had more penalties than any of the others in Moscow—15 in all, 10 of them against Canada.

Saturday's Game

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Team Canada battled to a disputed 4-4 tie with the Soviet national hockey team last night, claiming victory on an end-of-the-game goal by Gordie Howe.

But the referees ruled that Howe's goal came after time had run out—even though the red light went on behind the cage to signal a score.

"The red light went on indicating a goal, giving us time for a victory," Team Canada coach Billy Harris said at a post-game news conference.

Harris said that, with five minutes to go, the clock had been allowed to run several times when it should have been stopped and Canadian players felt that at least 30 seconds had been lost. He also said that last night's game was the first in which the electronic Soviet scoreboard did not show tenths of seconds.

There were tenths of seconds left, he said. With the synchronized Soviet timing and goal-scoring equipment, he declared, "the only way the red light can go on is because the game had not expired."

Boris Kudachin, the Soviet coach, said the game was a draw.

He also said that, in Canada, the Russians had been disallowed a goal when the red light went on but had not made a protest.

Despite the disputed goal, the game was by far the best—and the cleanest—of the series here. The Canadians passed and skated more sharply, outshooting the Soviets, 30-21. Ralph Backstrom, with two goals and an assist, was voted the outstanding Canadian player.

In the final seconds, Cheevers left the ice while Hull at defense joined the Howe-Howe-Backstrom line on the ice and, in a final scramble in front of the Soviet goal, Gordie Howe typed the puck past Tretiak from two feet out, right in front of the main body of Canadian fans. They let out a roar. Sticks shot up triumphantly and hugs began. And then came the argument.

Team Canada officials decided to go ahead with the game after a meeting earlier with Soviet officials about yesterday's game, which the Canadians claim to have won, 5-4. Soviet officials refused to allow the Canadians' last goal, which was scored on the final whistle, and they refused to restore time lost in a timekeeping dispute earlier in the game.

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Sunday

Dodgers Take 2-Game Lead

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Ron Cey homered in the fourth inning today and touched off a three-run eighth-inning rally with his second double, enabling the Los Angeles Dodgers to defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-3, and move to within a victory of their first National League pennant in eight years.

The Dodgers, who blanked the Pirates, 3-0, yesterday, return to Los Angeles for game No. 3 Tuesday and need to win only one of the scheduled three games there to clinch the pennant.

Cey hit a solo homer off starter Jim Rooker off the leftfield foul pole in the fourth inning, but it was his line double down the leftfield line off Dave Ghisli, leading off the eighth, that triggered the Dodgers' winning rally.

The Pirates, blanked for six innings by Andy Messersmith, had scored twice in the seventh to tie the score. But Cey, who collected four hits, snapped the deadlock when he doubled and scored on a pinch-single by Willie Crawford.

Big Inning

The Dodgers, who had blown scoring opportunities against Rooker in the fifth, sixth and seventh innings, then completed their big inning with successive run-scoring singles by pinch-hitter Manny Mota and Dave Lopes.

It was, however, the poor defensive play of catcher Manny Sanguillen which contributed as much as anything to the Dodgers' rally. After Cey doubled to lead off the inning, Bill Russell bunted in front of the plate and Sanguillen's throw to third was too late to get Cey, who scored subsequently on Crawford's single.

Russell found himself on third moments later when Sanguillen tried to pick him off second and threw the ball into centerfield. Mota, batting for Messersmith, followed with a single to right to score Russell and Lopes greeted reliever Larry Demery with another run-scoring hit.

Mike Marshall, baseball's top reliever this season, took over and blanked the Pirates over the last two innings to preserve the victory for Messersmith.

The Pirates, who had failed to score a run in 15 innings in the series, finally awoke in the seventh inning with a pair of runs as pinch-hitters Paul Popovich and Richie Zisk came through with key hits.

Popovich, batting for Mario Mendoza, singled to lead off the inning and Zisk, hitting for Rooker, followed with another single. A sacrifice bunt by Rennie Stennett moved the runners into scoring position and Popovich broke the Pirates' scoreless drought by tallying on Rich Hebner's infield out. Al Oliver got the tying run home when he singled off Cey's glove.

The Dodgers came very close to breaking the game open in the first inning, but Rooker pitched out of a bases-loaded jam by retiring Cey and Russell.

Rooker, who has a history of

first-inning blues, walked Lopes to start the game and Bill Buckner followed with a single to right, sending Lopes to third. Rooker got Jim Wynn on a fly to center but Steve Garvey, the Dodgers' top RBI man this season with 111, came through with a single to center in score Lopes.

Joe Ferguson then walked to load the bases and the Pirates contemplated removing Rooker, as pitching coach Don Oborn visited the mound. Given a second chance, Rooker bore down and retired Cey on a pop to first

and got Russell on a soft liner to second.

Cey's homer in the fourth was the only other run the Dodgers managed until the eighth, although they blew numerous scoring opportunities.

Pittsburgh had runners on base in each of the first six innings against Messersmith, but two double plays helped him out of jams.

Cey became only the second man in NL playoff history to collect four hits in one game. Bob Robertson of the Pirates did it in 1970.

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ONE UP—Dodgers' manager Walt Alton (left) with pitcher Don Sutton, who started and won Saturday's game.

Saturday

Sutton Limits Pirates To 4 Scattered Singles

By Joseph Durso

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Dodgers, who had not won a game in Pittsburgh all year, won a big one yesterday, defeating the Pirates, 3-0, on a four-hitter by Don Sutton in the opening round of the playoff for the National League pennant.

The series will go to the first game to win three times and, in a classic baseball test between strong arms and strong bats, the Dodgers apparently hold high cards: Sutton pitched his 10th straight victory and will be followed tomorrow by the only 20-game winner on the premises, Andy Messersmith.

Sutton was so antiseptic in his work that Mike Marshall didn't even remove his jacket in the Dodger bullpen until the ninth inning. And Marshall is a man who relieved in 106 of the 162

games this summer and who pitched batting practice yesterday for kicks.

For the Pirates, the game marked a return to reality after a scorching stretch run that carried them from last place in the Eastern Division of the league in July to the title on the final day. They won 11 of their last 15, snatched their last three games by one run apiece and survived in their last two on theatricals like a pinch-hit home run and a strikeout that got away from the catcher.

No Tricks

But no late tricks spared them yesterday as they returned to the scene of their recent crimes. Manny Sanguillen singled in the fourth inning, Willie Stargell singled in the sixth, Paul Popovich pinch-hit a single in the seventh. Stargell singled again in the ninth but, apart from one walk, one hit, Stargell and two errors, nobody else reached base off Sutton and only one Pirate reached second base all afternoon.

"They can send up so many good hitters," Sutton said later, sounding like a man who had just had a narrow escape. "That I didn't even want to look at their lineup or their statistics. They can explode."

Nobody exploded this time, though; not even the Dodgers. They reached the playoff with the best record in baseball—102 victories, 60 defeats—and they monopolized first place from mid-April to October. They did it chiefly on a blend of pitching, defense, timely hitting and speed. And the same blend worked for them yesterday, plus the five hits and four walks allowed them by Jerry Reuss during his seven innings as Pittsburgh's pitcher.

No Power

Reuss even forced home a run with a walk with the bases loaded in the second inning, and that one run separated the teams until the top of the ninth. Then the Dodgers knocked Dave Ghisli for three hits and two more runs, and no Pittsburgh power was generated in reply.

"It may have been the best game Sutton pitched all season," observed Walt Alton, who is completing his 21st year as manager of the Dodgers in Brooklyn and Los Angeles. "If Messersmith even comes close to that tomorrow, he'll be close."

A head behind them was Truquair, ridden by Australian Ron Hutchinson, which finished third at 13-1.

Ritter Is Cycling Titlist

VERONA, Italy, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Ole Ritter of Denmark won the grand prize of the City of Verona Cycling Race today, covering 103 kilometers in two hours, 20 minutes.

Retains Middleweight Title

Monzon KOs Mundine in 7th

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Carlos Monzon of Argentina retained his world middleweight title last night by knocking out Tony Mundine of Australia in the seventh round.

The knockout came at one minute and 30 seconds into the round at the end of a series of blows to the head that numbed the challenger.

Monzon said after the fight that he followed the instructions of his manager, Amelica Brusa, to "fight slowly and wait for the right moment." He said that when the moment arrived, he (Mundine) fell by himself.

Mundine, 23, opened the fight aggressively, with Monzon backing off in contrast with the young challenger's previously leaked plans to stay away from the 32-year-old champion at the beginning, hoping to wear him down.

Both fighters began slugging in the second round and Monzon connected with a series of body and head shots that buckled Mundine at the end of the third round.

Monzon, pacing himself, looked for the openings by the challenger and battered Mundine with several combinations at the end of the sixth round.

Observer

Alimentary, My Dear

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Mecklin has sent me his suggestion for fighting inflation. It is as simple as it seems. Perhaps not, "an obedience to President Ford's suggestion that we consumers think up ways to fight inflation and send them to our neighbors." Mr. Mecklin writes, "I am writing to suggest that you join me in eating our way to lower prices."



Baker

Yes, it is quite insane. But then—what is not insane these days? Mecklin would start by eating the Congressional Record. "I have tried it," he writes, "and it is not half bad. It is certainly better to eat than to read."

But I shall omit his aides and relate only the basic plan. "If we can persuade large numbers of people to eat the Congressional Record each day," he writes, "we may begin to terrorize Congress."

Mecklin reasons as follows: Because of the limited number of Congressional Records published daily, a huge demand for this relatively cheap food would quickly produce big, hungry, noisy crowds at the Government Printing Office each night fighting to get Congressional Records for their supper.

"Soon congressmen, realizing that their words were being eaten as fast as they were printed, would begin to feel that some part of them was being consumed," writes Mecklin. "It is a small relief of the mind, even for a congressman, to imagine that people developing a taste for this sort of thing may soon start trooping up to the Capitol to seek their teeth into the real thing."

A congressman in this frame of mind, he believes, is a congressman who will start talking about inflation and start doing something about it.

Fears would be reinforced, in Mecklin's plan, when Internal Revenue sends out its tax forms next spring. By that time, he assumes, millions of people who receive

these forms will have been priced out of the supermarket and the tax forms will provide a huge source of free food.

"I have tried Form 1040 deep-fried in grease at very high temperature," Mecklin reports. "and it is as good as the frozen French-fried potatoes served in most restaurants. Folded and grilled over an open fire of unpayable electricity bills, it is superior to the average burger being sold at \$1.25."

Mass national consumption of Form 1040, deep-fried or grilled, would rouse the government to get supermarket prices down, he believes, since government men would be threatened with payless pay days so long as people were eating Form 1040 instead of mailing it back with money.

"At this stage," Mecklin writes, "it will still be necessary to prod all these do-nothing people who say the problem is so complex it will take years to solve. From the consumer's viewpoint, these people seem to be useless. Closer reflection, however, shows they are not."

"We must remind them quite forcefully that they are not. We must remind them that, although they cannot do anything about inflation, they can still be eaten."

Mecklin reasons that since a pay them a great deal to keep us from being priced out of the supermarket, we must insist that they return value for money paid, one way or the other.

"Considering the money we pay for these birds," he says, "it is only sensible to eat them once the food bill goes higher than their salaries. Economically, they will have become the better buy at that time."

Mecklin believes the force of this logic, if presented to the men in charge, will do wonders against inflation. "Once we let them know we are perfecting a recipe for Secretary of Agriculture Scallapine and get word to the business world that we are smacking our lips at the prospect of President of Grocery Chain Bonne Femme, prices should start dropping rapidly."

Mecklin's letter is accompanied by an invitation to Sunday dinner. He has included braised omelette with enchilada sauce garnished with transcripts of the proceedings of the White House economic "summit" confabulation.

One objects to this sort of thing, but then, considering the price of veal—after all, would it not be gratifying to deal with an economist who had served a purpose?

Allez France a Picture of Triumph in Arc

By Bernard Kirsch

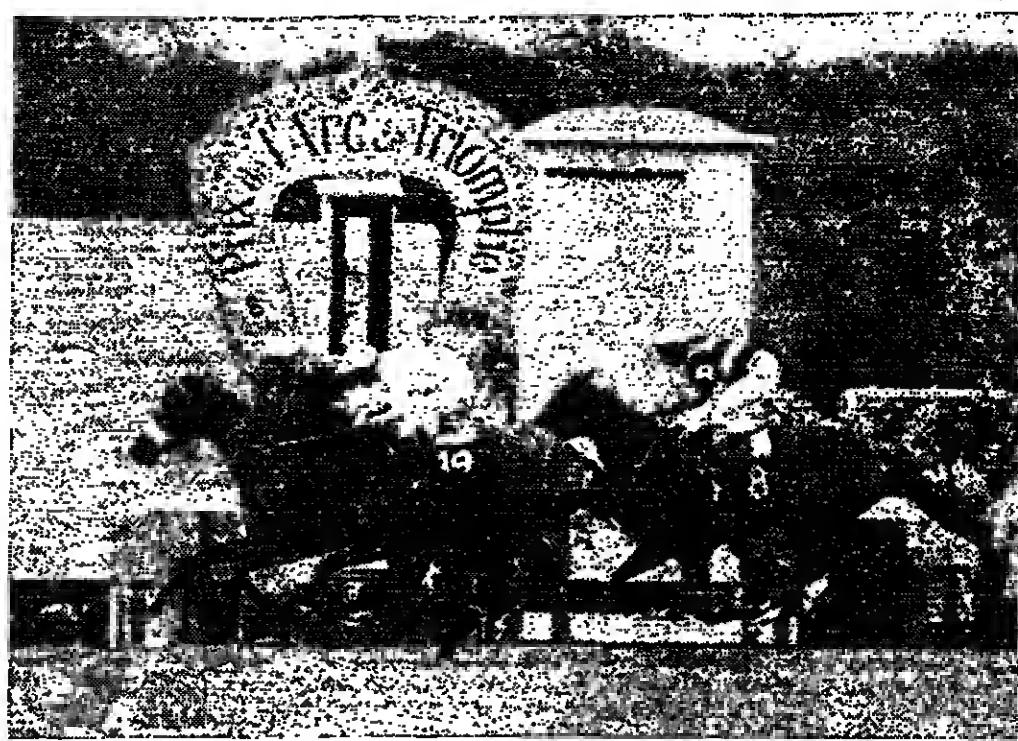
PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Allez France joined the list of Wildenstein masterpieces today when she brushed past the field to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp.

The 4-year-old filly, third from last in the early running, finished a head in front of fast-closing longshot Comtesse de Loir, with another longshot, Margouillat, another three-quarters of a length back in the mile-and-a-half classic on the grass. The victory was worth \$500,000—maybe enough to buy another Picasso, to owner Daniel Wildenstein. The total purse of the world's richest horse race was more than \$500,000.

Millionaire

The work of art by the U.S.-bred filly made her the first female to reach the \$1 million mark in earnings and gave Wildenstein, the owner of art galleries throughout the world, his first triumph in this annual outing of Europe's best thoroughbreds. This year, most of the best belongs to the art dealer.

Allez Wildenstein, son of the owner, said his family does not get credit for today's appearance in the winner's circle. He pointed the finger at Angel Penna, the trainer who has made the rich stable take shape, and



Allez France beating Comtesse de Loir by a head in Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

Yves Saint-Martin, who came out of a sickbed to ride Allez France. It was the second victory for the Argentine trainer, who came to France in 1971 after a stop in New York, but

unlike the first, when he won with an 18-1 shot, today's was expected.

Allez France was the 1-2 favorite along with her colt mate, Paulista, who finished fifth. Paulista, a 3-year-old, had won her last four while Allez France, a Sea-Bird filly out of Priceless Gem, was undefeated in five races this year. She had made an impression on the tracks of Paris this year by overhauling the favorite, the old mare, that's what she did today, though the move came too soon and frightened both Penna and Wildenstein. Last year, Allez France moved too late and finished second to Rheingold in the Arc.

After leaving from a disadvantageous outside post position, Saint-Martin decided to hold his filly back while Yvelo, in the race to set a pace, and Buisir fought for the lead. When the horses entered the wide turn leading to the stretch, Allez France had only five horses back in the field of 10. When the field came out of the turn, the favorite was steps away from taking over the lead. Once she grabbed it and opened a margin of three lengths, she began to loaf—until challenged by George Ochsom's filly, Comtesse de Loir, ridden by Jean-Claude Desmet. Pushed on by Saint-Martin, who broke a thigh bone last week, she held off the

challenge over the final 100 meters and ended her perfect season by becoming a millionaire.

Allez Wildenstein, who helps his father spend millions to acquire works of art but who only paid \$160,000 for Allez France, said his winner "must have been going at 50 miles an hour when she made her move. But I saw it come too early and then, I thought, she would either stop or just go on."

He also said that Allez France would go on to race another year. To most owners, winning the Arc has meant instant retirement for the horse, and millions of dollars in syndication fees. But the Wildenstein does not need the money; they'd rather continue their dominance of French racing and all their moves are geared in that direction. Wildenstein, though, said he probably made his smartest move at the end of last year when he hired Penna after his former trainer retired.

Not all the rich got richer at the track today. Texas oil millionaire Nelson Bunker Hunt, also trying for his first Arc victory, came up empty when his entry of Buisir and Mississippi, ridden by Lester Piggott, finished far back. The Aga Khan had a little more success as he picked up part of the purse when his Karaman came in fourth.



Owner Daniel Wildenstein greets Allez France and her jockey Yves Saint-Martin after the victory.

Blow to Mecca Pilgrims

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 6 (AP)—Air fares to Mecca have nearly doubled in the last year because of the higher oil prices and Tanzanian officials say the number of Moslems making the annual pilgrimage to the holy city this year has declined sharply.

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